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Clinton's Balkan Shifts Erode Europeans' Confidence

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

PARIS — President Bill Clinton's vacillations over putting U.S. troops in Bosnia have left European leaders troubled and perplexed about his stewardship of the Atlantic alliance and whether he can sustain confidence in American security commitments on the Continent.

Mr. Clinton's comments last Wednesday that the United States might be prepared to introduce ground troops to help a repositioning of UN peacekeepers in Bosnia cheered the French and British governments, who have long believed that differences with Washington over Balkan policy were rooted in the absence of U.S. troops.

With hundreds of their troops held hostage by the Bosnian Serbs in retaliation for NATO air strikes, Paris and London believed that Washington was finally on the verge of answering their call for more direct engagement.

But when an uproar in Congress and the shooting down of an American pilot aboard an F-16 flying over Bosnia prompted Mr. Clinton to limit severely conditions for sending troops, allied leaders engaged in a frantic round of telephone calls to ascertain the true U.S. intentions.

"We understand his problems," a senior French military official said. "He must cohabit with a Republican Congress and he faces a difficult election campaign next year. But that only makes you wonder whether he will ever be able to take the hard decisions required to lead the Atlantic alliance out

President Jacques Chirac of France called Mr. Clinton on Friday, a French presidential aide said, "to find out just where he stood." Told that any American support for a rapid reaction force to bolster protection for United Nations peacekeepers would be limited to logistical help, Mr. Chirac convened a restricted cabinet session to announce that the Americans would not be coming and that the new force would have to proceed with only French, British and Dutch soldiers.

"We understand his problems," a senior French military official said. "He must cohabit with a Republican Congress and he faces a difficult election campaign next year. But that only makes you wonder whether he will ever be able to take the hard decisions required to lead the Atlantic alliance out

of a crisis that could soon get a lot worse."

Mr. Clinton and his defense secretary, William J. Perry, sought to reassure the Europeans over the weekend that the United States would still hold fast to its promise to send as many as 25,000 American troops into Bosnia for two contingencies. Those contingencies are an "emergency extraction" of the 22,000-man UN peacekeeping force and the formation of an international army that would enforce a peace agreement among the warring Serbs, Croats and Muslims.

But the latest twists and turns in Washington have further eroded confidence among the allies. Many officials here expressed concern that the

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Fear of Passing 'Mogadishu' Line in Bosnia

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

LONDON — The new buzzword in Bosnia is "Mogadishu," and suddenly policymakers and critics from Paris to Washington are worrying about it and wondering if it has been crossed.

The term derives from the debacle of the U.S.-led intervention in Somalia from 1992 to 1994, and it stands for that inde-

NEWS ANALYSIS

finable but dangerous moment when United Nations troops change from being peacekeepers to combatants.

For the first time, the European countries contributing to the UN force in Bosnia have given themselves real military capability. The reinforcements being sent by Britain, France and others because of the hostage crisis include two rapid-reaction brigades — 10,000 troops, representing nearly a 50 percent increase in total strength — and, more significantly, artillery guns, light tanks and battlefield-support helicopters.

The capability means that they could adopt a tough line in "peace enforce-

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Residents of Sarajevo taking refuge Tuesday behind a French armored personnel carrier as sniper fire from Bosnian Serbs continued to pelt the capital. (David Bialik/The Associated Press)

Anglican Panel Dismisses 'Living in Sin'

By Fredrik Bäman

Washington Post Service

LONDON — A panel of the Church of England recommended Tuesday that the phrase "living in sin" be abandoned and that unmarried couples, heterosexual and homosexual, be more readily welcomed into Anglican congregations.

While the established state church of England should continue "to affirm the centrality" of traditional marriage, the panel said, "steps need to be taken to show that the church's ministry exists for all people living in all kinds of families." It "should make it plain that the love of God is lived out in a variety of relationships."

The recommendations by the Board for Social Responsibility, which may or may not be adopted by the church's governing body, were the latest contribution to an

intensifying debate within the church on issues of family, sexuality and gender.

Hardly a week has passed here recently without some flare-up, large or small: a declaration by the bishop of Edinburgh, Richard Holloway, that "the church should not condemn affairs as sinful and wrong" and the utterance by the bishop of London, David Hope, that he was "ambiguous" about his own sexuality.

The most serious split was caused by the church's 1993 decision to ordain women.

The dividing line, as in other churches in other countries, is roughly drawn between those who say they desire "a firm moral line," as the report Tuesday put it, and those "who seek to adapt" religious teaching to "changing circumstances."

The panel, comprising clergy, theologians, sociologists and family law specialists, chose the latter course after three

years of study and a survey of churchgoers and clerics.

"We were disturbed," it said, "to hear from people who had felt unwelcome in congregations because they were cohabiting or divorced, gay or lesbian. We were disturbed to hear that some children are refused baptism by clergy because their parents are unmarried."

Noting that "cohabitation is now common behavior before marriage," it said that the church had too often "spoken about families in ways which are sentimental or excluding or which do not connect with people's lives as they are really experienced."

"Many of the people who wrote to us," it added, "had sought welcome and haven in the church in times of darkness but had

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South Africa Court Outlaws Death Penalty

By Lynne Duke

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's highest court Tuesday led by Deputy President Frederik W. de Klerk, a member of Mr. Mandela's coalition government. Mr. Mandela's party, the African National Congress, opposes the death penalty.

The unanimous ruling came in the first case heard by the new 11-member Constitutional Court sworn in by President Nelson Mandela in February as the country's first judicial body allowed to dispose of laws made by Parliament.

The ruling prompted immediate outcries from the National Party led by Deputy President Frederik W. de Klerk, a member of Mr. Mandela's coalition government. Mr. Mandela's party, the African National Congress, opposes the death penalty.

The arguments made in South Africa about the death penalty parallels those in the United States: whether the punishment deters violent crime, whether it is justified

retribution, and whether society can afford the tremendous costs of long appeals in capital cases.

Polls here show strong support for the death penalty in a country that is one of the world's most murderous. But the president of the Constitutional Court, Arthur Chaskalson, concluded that demands for retribution cannot guide constitutional law.

"By committing ourselves to a society founded on the recognition of human rights, we are required to value these rights (life and dignity) above all others," he wrote. "This is not achieved by objectivizing murderers and putting them to death to serve as an example to others in the expectation that they might possibly be deterred thereby."

Furthermore, he said, "It has not been shown that the death sentence would be materially more effective to deter or prevent murder than the alternative sentence of life imprisonment would be."

Death penalty foes hailed the decision as a sign of the new court's ability to rule independently on a difficult and emotional issue. And they portrayed the ruling as yet another signal of South Africa's move toward democracy.

"It puts South Africa on the world map amongst democratic countries around the world that have abolished the death penalty, with the exception of the United States and some other countries," said Ahmed Motala, national litigation director at Lawyers for Human Rights.

The Constitutional Court's ruling came in the case of two men sentenced to death for the 1990 murders of four people in an attack on a bank truck and its police escort.

A National Party spokesman, Danie Schutte, said the party will work to amend the constitution to allow executions. There

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Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	8.85	Down	0.51%
4485.20	123.03		
The Dollar			
New York	1.4105	1.4103	
DM	1.5925	1.585	
Pound	84.885	84.765	
Yen	4.945	4.9405	
FF			

Newstand Prices			
Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	50 L. Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	13 Dh
Cameron	1,400 CFA	Oman	8.00 Rials
Egypt	1,500 CFA	Reunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	.960 CFA	Senegal	960 CFA
Greece	.350 Dr. Spain	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	T.L. 45,000
Jordan	1 JD U.A.E.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	8.50 Dfr
Lebanon	US\$1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10

East German Spymaster Broods About Socialist Dream Gone Bad

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

into the repressive power elite to which he once belonged.

"The question that torments me is: What more could I have done to prevent the discrediting of socialism as an alternative society," he said. And he clings unrepentant to the notion that there is another way: "I do not hope. I am convinced."

The old spymaster, maybe, is building his legend — as the spy novelists call cover stories — to infiltrate the post-Communist era. But, as he does so, his refusal to recant seems to raise a question that people have asked of the CIA and the KGB as much as of the one-time East Germans: Where do the old spies go to rest when the war is over and done with?

Last month, a ruling by Germany's highest court provided part of the answer by determining that former East German spymasters like Mr. Wolf may not be punished for their espionage activities, meaning

that a six-year jail term, imposed for treason and bribery in December 1993, is no longer legally valid.

Yet the ruling was uneven because it did not extend to the spies who worked on the ground for Mr. Wolf, who held the rank of general in East Germany's state security apparatus, and the others who ran their networks from East Berlin. Without equality for all of them, the old spymaster said, "it's not a real unification."

Mr. Wolf became the head of East Germany's external intelligence service in 1952 at the age of 29, and for years he was called the faceless one because no one in the West seemed to know who had masterminded the cover stories of the myriad agents sent to West Germany to burrow into the bureaucracy.

Most notoriously, Mr. Wolf's agents included Günter and Christel Guillaume, who created their cover by registering as refugees in West Germany in 1956, the year of the Hungarian uprising.

Mr. Guillaume, who died in April, rose to become personal assistant to Chancellor Willy Brandt, the architect of European détente, while his wife acted as a courier for the secrets he gleaned. When the operation was uncovered in 1974, Mr. Brandt fell from power.

"It was a huge accident," Mr. Wolf says now, because, most of all, his operations were intended to get some real feel about what leak-prone Bonn was really thinking as much as to purloin secrets that rarely stayed secret for long.

In the tense days of the Cold War, he said, "our main task was to avoid surprises."

As to the driving motives of Mr. Wolf, they may lie in his childhood. Before World War II, Mr. Wolf, who is Jewish, and his family fled to Moscow to escape Nazi persecution. He grew up in Moscow and became

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THE AMERICAS

POLITICAL NOTES

California Speaker Leaves in Style

LOS ANGELES — Willie L. Brown Jr., the speaker of the California Assembly for 15 years, has installed his own San Francisco, to run for mayor.

In a stunning farewell display of political power, Mr. Brown, a Democrat, not only chose his own successor, but in doing chose someone from the other party and the other an Orange County Republican whose previous claim to political fame was sponsoring a law requiring motorcyclists to wear helmets and another prohibiting fishing with gill nets in the Pacific.

In another parting shot, Mr. Brown also masterminded rule changes that will make him "speaker emeritus" until after the new title confers was not immediately spelled out. But some mean to allow him to "assist" Ms. Allen in the transition of power.

"Fair and square," Mr. Brown crowed in victory. Republicans, frustrated and fuming, stomped off the Assembly floor, but then drank a champagne toast to Mr. Brown's departure.

(NYT)

Senate Approves Explosive Tags

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved an amendment to an anti-terrorism bill to require that dynamite and other commercial explosive materials contain tagging agents that would aid investigators in tracing bombs.

But in a compromise to win the necessary Republican support, the Democratic sponsor of the legislation, Senator Dianne Feinstein of California, agreed that smokeless or black gunpowder would be exempted from the regulation. The move to include the gunpowder, which is popular with gun hobbyists, had been opposed by Republicans and the National Rifle Association.

(NYT)

New England Seeks 'Superprimary'

HARTFORD, Connecticut — In bid to increase their importance in the presidential race, five New England states have moved to create a regional "superprimary" early in the contest. While the exact primary schedule remained somewhat in flux, the change could make New England the first big delegate prize of the campaign.

Given the region's reputation for being more liberal than other parts of the country, it could also offer an early opportunity for more moderate Republicans to gain an important victory.

"We get to be national players," Governor John G. Rowland of Connecticut, a Republican, said recently. "And if we can hang together as a bloc, it can help us to convince the Bob Dole of the world that you don't have to trip all over yourselves trying to appeal to the far, far right to win the nomination."

Mr. Rowland signed a law Monday moving Connecticut's primary to March 5 from March 26, following shifts to the same date by Vermont and Maine over the last few weeks. Rhode Island and Massachusetts were expected to approve similar measures by the end of the summer. New Hampshire, the remaining New England state, intends to continue its tradition of having the nation's first primary.

(NYT)

Quote / Unquote

President Bill Clinton, responding to a question in a television interview about a "moral obligation" toward Bosnia: "If you reduce the casualties from 130,000 to under 3,000 and you at least have the possibility of cease-fires and ongoing negotiations and you continue humanitarian aid, it seems to me that that is fulfilling a moral obligation."

(WP)

Away From Politics

• A fighter pilot who shot down a U.S. helicopter over Iraq last year testified that the accident could have been avoided if the captain of an AWACS radar plane had warned him that helicopters were airborne in the area. The pilot, Captain Eric Wickson, was a prosecution witness in the court-martial of Captain Jim Wang, 29, the radar officer on duty during the downing.

(Reuters)

• Simultaneous jury selections began in Miami in the murder trials of two men who admitted grabbing the purse of a German tourist who was ran over and killed as they fled. Anthony Williams, 20, and Leroy Rogers, 25, are charged with first-degree murder and strong-arm robbery in the death in April 1993 of Barbara Meller Jensen, 39.

(AP)

• Alvin Justes, the last of the 168 victims of the Oklahoma City bombing to be laid to rest, was buried in London, Kentucky, which he had planned to revisit this summer. Mr. Justes, 54, was one of the last three victims found in the building.

(AP)

• Hurricane Allison drenched fishing villages and beach resorts on Florida's Gulf Coast, then headed inland leaving flooded roads and downed power lines in its path. (Reuters)

• The U.S. Postal Service has set new rates for international mail. Overseas rates will rise about 10 percent on July 9, to 60 cents for the first half-ounce and \$1 for one ounce.

(AP)

Clinton Opposes Amendment Banning Desecration of U.S. Flag

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration on Tuesday said it opposed a constitutional amendment to prohibit desecration of the American flag, saying that the issue presented no problem serious enough to justify amending the First Amendment for the first time.

Walter Dellinger, assistant

attorney general for the Office of Legal Counsel, went out of his way in testimony before a Senate judiciary committee to stress President Bill Clinton's personal "abhorrence of flag burning and other forms of flag desecration."

He said Mr. Clinton, as governor of Arkansas, had first tried to enact a constitutional statute to prohibit intentional destruction of the flag, and when that effort failed, estab-

lished an award-winning "statewide flag-respect" program to teach school children proper appreciation for the flag."

The same amendment was defeated in both houses of Congress in 1990, winning substantial majorities but falling short of the two-thirds majority required for a constitutional amendment. But it appears to command the necessary support in the House, where the Judiciary Committee is expect-

ed to vote for the amendment on Wednesday.

The 1990 efforts followed decisions by the Supreme Court in 1989 and 1990, striking down state and federal prosecutions of flag-burners.

The effort to overturn those decisions has been led by the American Legion, whose national commander, William M. Detweiler, testified Tuesday.

"This amendment will not just give the states and Con-

gress the power to prohibit flag burning," he said, "but will clarify the importance of patriotism as an American value. It will reinstate respect for the flag as one of the guiding principles of our nation."

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts and a member of the subcommittee on the constitution, federalism and property rights, said that since the amendment was last defeated in 1990, "we

have not seen an epidemic of flag burning." He said there had been an average of "fewer than eight incidents per year" since then.

But Mr. Detweiler disagreed. "Logic dictates that the number of incidents does not matter," he said. "If burning the flag is wrong, it is wrong no matter how many times it occurs. In fact, we contend it is a problem even if no one ever burns another American flag."

Wiretaps on Citizens Abroad Upheld

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The U.S. government can obtain wiretaps of its citizens abroad without following standards set out in the Constitution, as long as the wiretaps comply with foreign law, a federal appeals court has ruled.

While Americans in foreign countries are entitled to some

constitutional protection from U.S. surveillance, that protection is defined by foreign law, not by stricter standards that would apply in the United States, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said in a 2-to-1 ruling issued Monday.

Even if the wiretaps violated foreign law, the evidence would be valid if U.S. agents relied,

reasonably and in good faith, on foreign officials' assurances that the taps were legal, the court said.

The dissenting judge said the ruling "drives one more nail in the coffin of the Fourth Amendment," the constitutional ban on unreasonable searches and seizures.

The court upheld Los Angeles federal prosecutors' use of wiretaps from Denmark and Italy against six people charged with cocaine trafficking.

Arts & Antiques

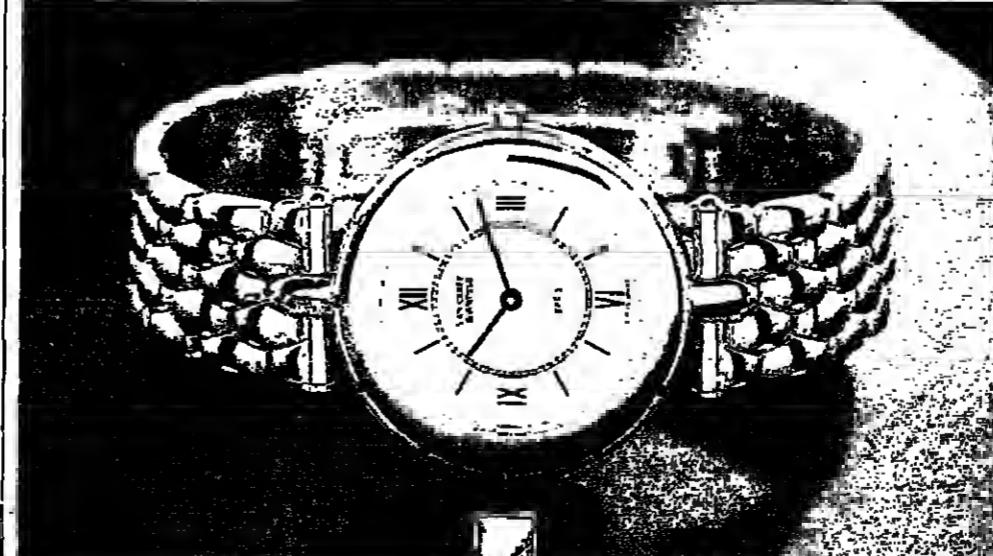
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posed Mr. Garcetti in the last election. "If he short-circuits the system, what he's saying is 'I don't have a strong enough case and/or the 11 who are left aren't fair-minded enough,' both of which are politically untenable."

But others argue that if Mr. Garcetti can survive the short-term criticism, he would be far better off starting again than carrying a hung jury around his neck into his re-election campaign — especially if he can find a face-saving

His fig leaf could come from the California Constitution, which explicitly states that in felony cases, "the jury shall consist of 12 persons." State appellate courts have held that, with the agreement of both parties, that number can go down, but the state Supreme Court has never ruled on the question.

Should no more ethical problems surface with these jurors, or should their stamina prove as impressive as their attention span, or should opposing lawyers unable to agree on much else agree to carry on this trial without a few of them, it could limit to a conclusion.

But Erwin Chemerinsky of the University of Southern California Law Center said this was simply too much to expect.

"My guess is that we're not going to end up with 12 jurors, and we're not going to get both sides to consent," he said. "My guess is a mistrial."

Bruce Morton, a CNN political reporter who is making the trip.

"Other candidates are responding to his agenda, defining themselves in his terms. I don't think he'll run, but he's a foot of ideas."

Mr. Gingrich's packed schedule includes a speech to the Nashua Chamber of Commerce; a satellite talk to the New England Governors Association; a charity hoodoo; a "moose watch"; a Gingrich roast led by Representative Sonny Bono, the former singer and California Republican; and an appearance on the news program "This Week With David Brinkley."

Mr. Gingrich, for his part, has been making light of the intensive news media coverage. "It's going to be hard to look for moose with all these moose in the press corps stamping along with me," he said over the weekend.

His spokesman, Mr. Blankley, said he and the speaker were "totally unprepared" for this level of interest. Mr. Blankley did have one explanation: "Part of it is the silly season," he said, referring to the summer news lull.

We can't keep on meeting like this.

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WB 105

In Rebuilding Quake-Shattered Kobe, Japan's Gangs Stake New Turf

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

therefore earn billions of dollars from the rebuilding work.

KOBE, Japan — When an earthquake toppled entire neighborhoods here in January, the most striking and impressive thing for many foreigners was the almost complete lack of looting.

These days, the looting has arrived — on a huge scale, but in a very orderly and Japanese way. There are no hoodlums smashing windows, but criminal gangs known as *yakuza* are muscling their way into the demolition and construction business: knocking down damaged buildings, putting up new ones and hauling their profits to the banks.

The reconstruction of Kobe may cost well over \$120 billion. Japanese police and journalists who follow the *yakuza* full-time estimate that the gang's pocket at least 2 or 3 percent of all construction spending in Japan, and, in this case, its percentage could be higher.

The biggest *yakuza* gang, the Yamaguchi-gumi, has its national headquarters in Kobe, where it is already active in the construction industry, and it knows the turf well. Experts said that the gang could

then, as the bodyguard asked, then advised, and finally ordered, the visitor to leave, a Mercedes with tinted windows hurtled down the street, and another bodyguard opened a steel garage door to admit it.

At the other end of Kobe, in the leaning homes and rubble of Nagata Ward, one of the poorest areas of the city, the director of a demolition company watched proudly as one of his shovel cars tore apart a collapsed house to prepare the site for a new home. The man said his company owned six shovel cars and many dump trucks, and he seemed to know a hit about the *yakuza*.

"There are lots around, because they control plenty of demolition and construction companies," he said, adding, "Of course, I'm not one of them."

His hand, though, suggested otherwise: A finger had been sliced off. That usually means that someone is a *yakuza* because gangsters show their remorse when they have done something wrong by cutting off a finger at the last joint.

The man said that demolition work was not so profitable in itself, because the city of Kobe set limits on how much could be charged for a truckload of rubble.

"But unless you do these jobs," he explained, "you can't get the construction jobs coming up next, building roads or working as subcontractors on building projects."

That is what the police worry about most these days.

"They'll do demolition jobs until around the end of the year, and then they'll make some money, but not a huge amount," said Akiyumi Hyakumoto, a police superintendent. "But when they start building highways, ports and buildings, so much more money will be involved. We think the *yakuza* will go after the big money then."

The police said they had their hands tied, however, because much of the *yakuza* construction work was legal. To be sure, the *yakuza* may cut corners — like threatening rival companies so that they do not offer lower bids — but the construction business is both lucrative for the *yakuza* and much less risky than smuggling guns or narcotics.

The Yamaguchi-gumi has about 23,000 members around Japan, controlling the sex trade, gambling, protection rackets and narcotics. They insist that they adhere to a high moral code of protecting the

weak, and, for that reason, they tend to kill only rival gang members and do not normally attack ordinary citizens.

Japan traditionally tolerated the *yakuza*'s existence as an organization, while imprisoning members who became too bold or violent. This may have been in part because the authorities figured that criminals would always be around, so one might as well leave them alone in organizations that control them.

In the last few years, however, the police have used new laws to mount an offensive against the *yakuza*. In addition, the *yakuza* have been hurt by the economic slowdown that has pinched Japan for several years.

In a concession to the financial difficulties of some of his aides, Mr. Watanabe last year reportedly reduced the honorarium that he expected from each of a select group of lieutenants from \$10,000 to about \$8,000 a month. In all, Mr. Watanabe gets about \$1 million a month in such gifts from his aides, the police said.

The police also said that the earthquake was a perfect time for Mr. Watanabe. He has been trying for years to reorient the Yamaguchi-gumi toward business areas that are not blatantly illegal, and the *yakuza* operate."

yakuza have a longtime presence in the construction and demolition industry.

In addition to running their own companies, the gangsters are said to disrupt construction sites of other companies unless they receive substantial fees. The *yakuza* also sometimes supply day laborers for construction sites, for a fee.

As part of the Yamaguchi-gumi's effort to improve its public image, Mr. Watanabe ordered his aides in January to hand out free food and water to those made homeless by the earthquake. The police believe that the *yakuza* bullied businesses into giving them the food free or at a discount.

Now, the *yakuza* are quietly going around buying up land at fire-sale prices. With many families short of money, some property in Nagata Ward is selling for just one-third of its price before the earthquake.

For those who do not want to sell but need money, *yakuza* loan sharks are offering cash — but the security is the land that people own.

"The earthquake ripped apart society," one Japanese journalist said. "It created cracks so deep that you can see things that are normally hidden, like the way the *yakuza* operate."

BRIEFLY ASIA

Nuclear Talks Clouded After 2 Koreans Leave

KUALA LUMPUR — Despite the sudden departure of two of its negotiators Tuesday, North Korea continued nuclear talks with the United States.

The decision by the Communist North to recall the two members of its seven-member delegation had raised questions whether the talks on a nuclear accord with the West might be close to failing.

But with the negotiations going on Tuesday and scheduled to continue Wednesday, the move seemed to be a negotiating tactic by the North. A North Korean delegate, Lee Young Ho, would say only that the two men had been ordered to go home. (AP, Reuters)

12 Win Philippine Vote

MANILA — Nearly a month after the elections, the Commission on Elections on Tuesday declared 12 candidates winners of Senate seats.

The victorious candidates include nine members of President Fidel V. Ramos' coalition.

The Commission on Elections took nearly a month to tabulate the results because of legal challenges. Losers included Ferdinand Marcos Jr., son of the late president, who finished 16th among the 28 candidates. (AP)

Fire Sweeps New Delhi

NEW DELHI — A huge fire gutted hundreds of shops in Asia's largest plastics market Tuesday and spread to a nearby residential area, fire department officials said.

The fire began in a plastics shop and spread to other stores packed with tons of plastic waste brought in by rag-pickers who scour the garbage dumps of the Indian capital.

The fire brigade said the intense heat and smoke made it impossible to search for victims. (AFP)

For the Record

The Malaysian police cordoned off a Vietnamese refugee camp on the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday after clashes with Vietnamese refugees Monday, a police official said. (Reuters)

A water crisis was averted in New Delhi Tuesday when two neighboring states agreed to restore supplies to the city's 10 million people, already suffering the effects of a heat wave. (AFP)

Fourteen scuba divers tried but failed Tuesday to find a shark that killed two swimmers off Hong Kong beaches last week. (AFP)

VOICES From Asia

Billy Headon, a former representative from North Carolina, who twice Tuesday chained himself to the gate of the compound in Hanoi where U.S. MIA investigators live and work, accusing them of failing to check out fully reports that American servicemen are still held prisoners in Vietnam: "What's missing here in my judgment is an emphasis on living prisoners."

Atsushi Ot, director of the automobile industry division at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Japan, on U.S. demands that Tokyo guarantee increased imports of American auto parts: "MITI's policy is a flat no." (Bloomberg)

Madan Lal Khurana, chief minister of the New Delhi municipal administration, on a squabble with a neighboring state that has threatened the city's water supply: "They should realize that New Delhi is not a city but a mini-India. No one has the right to cut off water to us." (AFP)

China Says Taiwan Visa Damaged U.S. Ties

Reuters

BEIJING — China said Tuesday that Washington's decision to let President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan make a private visit to his alma mater, Cornell University, in Ithaca, New York.

For permission of his U.S. trip, Taiwan's greatest diplomatic triumph since Washington switched recognition from Taipei to Beijing in 1978, was given only after the Congress forced President Bill Clinton into reversing policy.

Beijing denounced the visit, canceled a high-level military mission to the United States, postponed talks on missile controls and threatened "serious consequences."

"It is not time yet to reveal what further reactions will take place," Mr. Shen said Tuesday.

He dismissed the suggestion that relations could improve if Mr. Lee maintained a low profile in the United States.

"However low-key the treatment will be of this matter," the spokesman said, "the U.S. invitation to Lee Teng-hui for a visit has already damaged the basis of the Sino-U.S. relationship."

Officials in Taiwan said Mr. Lee knew it was not in Taiwan's

interests to further poison relations between Beijing and Washington and would be prudent in his campaign to break Taiwan out of diplomatic isolation.

China's official Xinhua press agency issued a veiled warning to Mr. Lee to treat the trip as an opportunity to prove he was not trying to create an independent Taiwan.

"Please see how Lee Teng-hui conducts himself under the public eye," Xinhua said in a commentary.

"He has already dipped himself in the dirty water of 'Taiwan independence' and it could be difficult to clean an already polluted body."

In expected private meetings with U.S. congressmen, Mr. Lee is very likely to press Taipei's claim to a seat in the United Nations and its aim to precede China in gaining entry into the World Trade Organization, analysts said.

Beijing is against awarding Taiwan a UN seat, which would undermine its view that the island is a Chinese province under rebel control since the end of the Chinese civil war in 1949.

"And I believe that is really something grave," he said.

Mr. Lee will become the first

people died and 5,500 were injured in the attack. Arrested May 16, he has refused to cooperate with interrogators since maintaining his innocence.

But Japanese newspapers have quoted the police as saying that after the leaders of the Aum Shinrikyo cult had confessed to making the sarin nerve gas, packing it into 11 sealed plastic bags and using umbrellas with sharpened tips to puncture them in the subway car during rush hour. Twelve

Prosecutors also indicted another nine members of the cult on charges of "preparation for murder," for building the chemical plants where the nerve gas was produced.

The indictments were announced Tuesday because the police had held Mr. Asahara as long as they were legally allowed to without doing so. The time period has not run out on some other Aum members un-

der arrest, and the prosecutors are expected to indict them in the coming days.

The police have arrested 34 Aum members in connection with the subway attack, and seven more are being sought on national wanted lists.

The legal process in Japan can drag on for years, occasionally decades, and it is not clear when Mr. Asahara and his followers will be put on trial. They could face the death sentence.

The government said Tuesday that it would move to disband Aum, to restore its status as a religious corporation, following the indictment of Mr. Asahara.

— NICHOLAS D. KRISTOF

Guru and 6 Followers Charged in Subway Attack

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Prosecutors indicted the leader and six other members of the Aum Shinrikyo religious cult on murder charges Tuesday in connection with the nerve-gas attack on the Tokyo subway system, setting the stage for trials that could send the cult leaders to the gallows.

Shoko Asahara, 40, the guru of the cult, was indicted on charges of masterminding the

people died and 5,500 were injured in the attack. Arrested May 16, he has refused to cooperate with interrogators since maintaining his innocence.

But Japanese newspapers have quoted the police as saying that after the leaders of the Aum Shinrikyo cult had confessed to making the sarin nerve gas, packing it into 11 sealed plastic bags and using umbrellas with sharpened tips to puncture them in the subway car during rush hour. Twelve

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BRIEFLY EUROPE

The EU's Worst Linguists

BRUSSELS — British, French and Irish officials are the least linguistically gifted in the European Union, according to a new directory of EU politicians and civil servants. Only 27 percent of British and French officials can speak more than one language, while just 24 percent of their Irish colleagues speak something other than English, according to *The European Companion*.

At the other end of the scale, 83 percent of Luxembourg politicians or government officials can speak more than one language, followed by 68 percent of their Dutch counterparts and 67 percent of the Belgians. (Reuters)



Jean-Luc Dehaene, the outgoing prime minister of Belgium, arriving Tuesday in Brussels for talks on a new coalition.

Paris Warned on Farmers

BRUSSELS — The European Union's executive commission on Tuesday threatened Paris with court action if it did not stop French farmers from sabotaging shipments of Spanish produce moving through France.

After French farmers renewed their attacks on Spanish trucks Saturday, the commission issued another warning to the French government that it must stop the attacks. (AP)

Chirac and Santer Confer

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac of France and the president of the EU commission, Jacques Santer, found their positions to be "very close" at a meeting Tuesday at the French presidential palace, said a presidential spokeswoman, Catherine Colonna.

Ms. Colonna said the leaders discussed the European-U.S. summit meeting to be held in Washington on June 14, the Group of Seven meeting in Canada on June 15-17, and the European Community talks in Cannes on June 26-27. (AP)

Fine on Railroads Lifted

LUXEMBOURG — The European Court of Justice lifted a 1 million Ecu (\$1.3 million) fine on the International Union of Railways on Tuesday, ruling that the European Commission had followed the wrong procedure in imposing it.

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday, June 7:

BRUSSELS: Weekly meeting of the European Commission slated to give the go-ahead to cooperation agreements with Moldova and Belarus.

PARIS: Emma Bonino, the EU commissioner for fisheries, meets the French fisheries and agriculture minister, Philippe Vassier.

VIENNA: EU Transport Ministers meeting.

BRUSSELS: Karel van Miert, the EU Commissioner for competition policy, and Monika Wulf-Mathies, the commissioner for regional policy, meet Karl Beck, prime minister of Rhineland-Palatinate.

LISBON: Franz Fischer, the commissioner for agriculture, meets Portugal's minister of agriculture, António Duarte Silva.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Panel Urges France to Resume Nuclear Testing

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France will almost certainly carry out a small number of underground nuclear tests in the Pacific after a panel of military experts urged Tuesday that the French government resume testing quickly, officials said.

The tests are needed, the experts said, if France wants to be able to rely on computerized simulations to modernize its nuclear deterrent in the future without additional testing later.

The urgency for a resumption stems from the deadline — the end of 1996 — that nuclear states envisage as the cutoff date for all nuclear-weapons testing. But the published versions of the French report did not say whether France could meet that target if it resumed testing late this year.

For the United States and the other nuclear powers, the timing of French capability to shift to simulation is important because all of them — including China, the only country still testing — have agreed to work for a comprehensive test-ban treaty next year.

In the experts' report just given to President Jacques Chirac — and confirmed Tuesday by the government

after a summary appeared in the Paris daily *Libération* — the main conclusion was that France needed to conduct roughly 10 more tests in order for French scientists to have the data they needed before moving to simulations.

Laying the basis for an early resumption of testing, the military experts' recommendation was in line with views frequently expressed by Mr. Chirac, who publicly opposed the decision in 1992 by his predecessor, President François Mitterrand, to impose a moratorium on nuclear tests.

The French military also reacted vigorously against the Mitterrand decision, which caught the national nuclear lobby by surprise at the time.

But Mr. Chirac may well delay an official announcement of a policy shift for several months while preparing the ground for a package of measures — some of them bound to be expensive — for modernizing France's nuclear warheads.

He will also want to mount a diplomatic bid to soften the outcry against France that is bound to come from countries in the South Pacific following any announcement of plans to resume testing.

Throughout the region, there are strong fears of

possible radioactive pollution from the nuclear-test facilities on Mururoa in French Polynesia.

The nonproliferation treaty, of which France is a signatory, does not preclude nuclear tests, but international support for the decision last month to make the treaty permanent was partly based on the commitments of France and the other nuclear powers to pursue the test-ban treaty next year.

Without referring directly to that deadline, the report said that France must be ready with laboratory substitutes for testing by the year 2002 in order to be able to safeguard the credibility and safety of its nuclear deterrent.

The laboratory for that program would be near Bordeaux, where France is to start work next year on the main laser facility for simulations of nuclear blasts.

France could move faster on the simulation program, expected to cost about 10 billion francs (\$2 billion), if it is able to acquire U.S. technology in the field.

While the Clinton administration could be expected to favor a deal of this sort, officials have never acknowledged any U.S.-French negotiations on the question. Even with U.S. help, French scientists reportedly will still want the extra tests.

Westerners Head to Russia for an Affordable Lift

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In the bad old days of Soviet totalitarianism, the worker's paradise did deliver on at least one promise of equality for all.

Anyone who wanted it could get an affordable face-lift. Those days are over.

Ten years ago, at state-run clinics, actresses and cleaning ladies alike could get face-lifts, eye-lifts and nose jobs for less than \$100.

Now, such operations cost 10 times as much, and the Russian clientele for cosmetic surgery is now mainly made up of the new rich: wives, girlfriends and sometimes gangsters-turned-businessmen who fashion their own witness protection programs by radically altering their looks.

Some of the top surgeons who toiled in Soviet plastic surgery assembly lines for factory-worker wages are building thriving private practices.

A few of the best are finding that clients from Britain, Germany, Italy and even the United States are showing up at their doors, requesting liposuction, eye-lifts and breast implants, which are increasingly costly and controversial in the West.

The Finnish patient said a friend in Amsterdam had told

To clients from the West, such operations are inexpensive, and they are unencumbered by consent forms or ethical questions.

"Surgeons in the West work in a very rigid frame," said Dr. Igor A. Volf, one of Russia's best-known — and prolific — plastic surgeons. "They are afraid of being sued by their patients — they fear complications, they fear leaving bruises."

He added proudly, "I do the big, bold operations Western doctors are afraid to do."

A growing number of European patients are not afraid to trust him.

"He is a genius, a god," said a wealthy 65-year-old Finnish patient, who went to Dr. Volf recently to have her face, eyes and neck done, and who asked not to be identified. "I took 30 years

young," he said.

Some Russians can afford the best cosmetic surgery in the West, but they prefer the East.

The fashion-conscious Raisa Gorbachev, for example, had a face-lift performed out long ago by Vladimir A. Vissarionov, a highly respected plastic surgeon who is based in Yekaterinburg, but who also works out of the prestigious Kremlin hospital in Moscow.

No diplomas clutter the walls of Dr. Volf's office, which is shabby, with nylon flowered curtains in the window and linoleum floors. Though showing signs of wear, his operating

room has up-to-date equipment. He said he can buy all the plasma and medical supplies he needs, including silicon breast implants from Europe.

The bathrooms were borrible, "the Finnish client confided. "But I would put up with far worse to be this beautiful."

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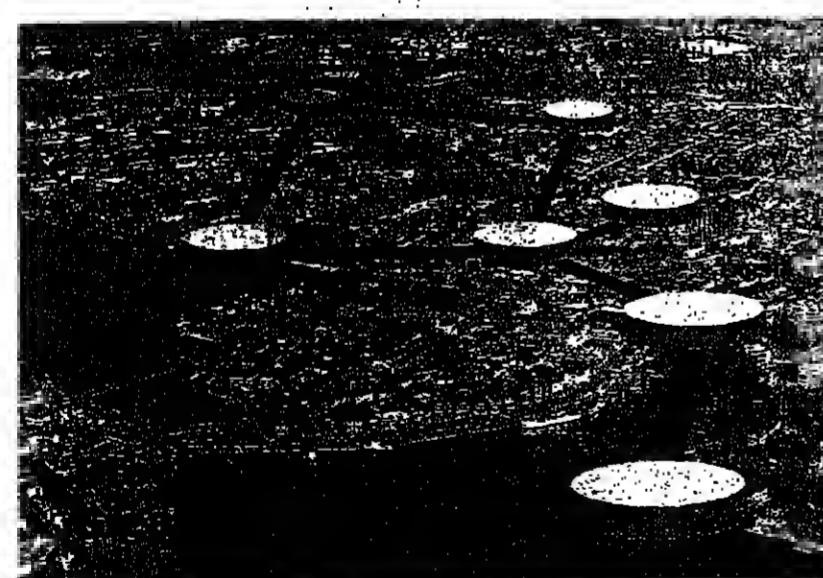
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ERICSSON

Pioneering Stockholm broadband project uses Ericsson optical switch technology



AXE installations set new records

Confirming its status as the world's most widely used digital switching system for public telephone networks, Ericsson's AXE exchanges are being installed worldwide at a faster rate than ever.

In calendar 1994, 10,100 lines of AXE were installed, an increase over 1993. Of these, 10,700 were localities, the remainder trunks.

By the end of 1995, there were 94 million lines of AXE installed and on order. The 100 millionth will be installed this year. The largest markets, measured by total lines installed, are the United Kingdom, Australia, Mexico, Sweden, and China.

The AXE system is used in more than 110 countries, in telephone networks as well as mobile and telephone systems.

Stockholm, Sweden: Ericsson is collaborating with Telia, the Swedish telecom operator, in an important optical network research project regarded as a testbed for the technologies that will be needed for new services such as Video on Demand and Video Telephony.

Called the Stockholm Gigabit Network (SGN), the experimental network connects sites belonging to Ericsson, Telia and Eltel (the development company jointly owned by Ericsson and Telia) in the Stockholm area.

There are ten participants in the MWTN project. Apart from Ericsson and Telia (Sweden), there are BT Laboratories and the University of Essex (UK), the University of Paderborn (Germany), Ericsson Telecommunications, CSELT, Italtel, and Pirelli Cavi (Italy) and CNET (France).

The latest development is the addition of an optical cross-connect demonstrator in the network. It is part of the Multi-Wavelength Transport Network (MWTN) project, one of the largest optical network research projects within the European RACE programme.

The demonstrator consists of two optical cross-connect nodes (and another minor node) which routes four independent wavelength channels with bit rates up to 2.5 Gbit/s.

Ericsson has developed and manufactured many of the optoelectronic devices used in the Stockholm demonstrator, notably optical space switch matrices, wavelength-tunable optical filters, and wavelength-tunable laser diodes. The research demonstrator is controlled by a high-level (software) management system also developed by Ericsson.

This research demonstrator is seen by Ericsson and Telia as a significant step towards the implementation of flexible, transparent optical networks in which transmission capacity can be controlled on demand, without translating the optical signals into electrical signals.

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INTERNATIONAL

Ex-U.S. Aide Charged in Drug Cartel Plot

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In what officials said was a striking demonstration of the corrupting influence of drugs on the legal system, a former senior Justice Department official who once led efforts to extradite leaders of the Cali cocaine cartel in Colombia has been indicted on charges of helping the cartel in a criminal conspiracy.

Michael Abbell, one of 62 people accused in a Miami indictment of taking part in a cocaine-smuggling conspiracy, was a section chief in the Justice Department's criminal division during the Reagan administration's war on drugs in the early 1980s.

Kendall B. Coffey, the U.S. attorney for southern Florida, called the case "the single most significant prosecution in history against the Cali cartel," which he said had been responsible for 80 percent of the

cocaine imported to the United States since 1984.

Mr. Coffey said Mr. Abbell and the other lawyers named in the indictment on Monday were part of a "network of protection the cartel had engineered." Two of the other lawyers, Joel Rosenthal and Donald Ferguson, are former federal prosecutors in Florida.

But it is the accusation against Mr. Abbell that provides the most pointed example of how some former law-enforcement officials may use the knowledge they gained as government lawyers to benefit the people they once tried to jail.

Mr. Abbell worked for the Justice Department for more than 17 years. From 1981 until he left for private practice in 1984, he was head of the criminal division's international affairs office, which sought custody of international fugitives so they could be tried in the United States.

In that post, department officials said, he had gained enormous knowledge in how

the government pursued international drug suspects.

Six months after resigning, he began giving legal advice to Gilberto Rodriguez Orejuela, one of two men said to have founded the Cali cartel, on avoiding extradition from Spain.

At the time, Mr. Abbell obtained a formal ruling from the Justice Department that it would not be a conflict of interest for him to participate in the case. A Spanish judge ruled that Mr. Rodriguez should be tried in Colombia, and Mr. Abbell later appeared in a Cali courtroom to advise Mr. Rodriguez, who was acquitted.

Mr. Abbell is charged with several actions designed to obstruct the prosecution of Mr. Rodriguez and his brother, another reputed cartel leader. The indictment charges that Mr. Abbell knowingly induced arrested cartel members to make false statements and helped distribute drug money to the cartel members and their lawyers.

Guatemala and Mexico United by Rebels

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

identity since Spanish conquistadors subjugated their Maya ancestors five centuries ago.

From June 8 to 10, President Ernesto Zedillo of Mexico is to visit the Guatemalan capital for talks with President Ramiro de León Carpio and other officials.

Mexican officials scoff at the notion that their attitude toward Guatemala has changed as a result of the Zapatista rebellion, which began on Jan. 1, 1994, but which has recently been quiet as the government here to seek advice from their Guatemalan colleagues.

"They came to ask about our experience in tactics, on explosives and on guerrilla counterinsurgency," a Guatemalan military officer said.

Guatemala's willingness to collaborate with Mexico is tempered by resentment over what many government officials here regard as Mexico's history of tacit support and encouragement of the guerrilla movement here.

"The Mexicans are now reaping the fruits of the very same seeds they themselves sowed," a former member of the Guatemalan Army's high command said, a certain satisfaction in his voice.

In addition to the ideological question, Mr. Zedillo must also contend with the traditional mistrust and suspicion many Guatemalans harbor toward their vastly larger and more powerful northern neighbor.

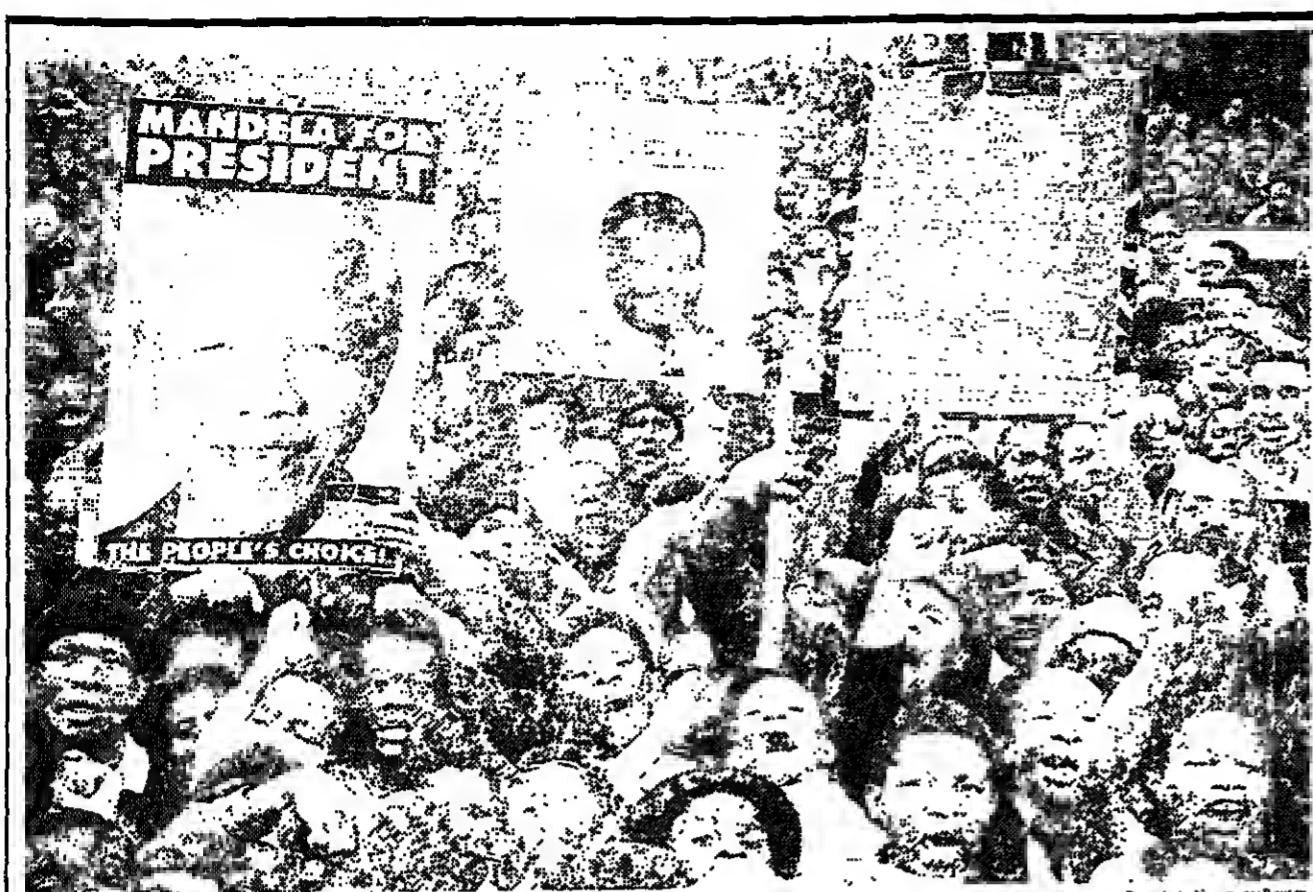
"Mexico is to Guatemala what the United States is to Mexico," a prominent Guatemalan politician said.

In February, the Guatemalan government sent several thousand soldiers to the border region, press reports said. That action was said to have taken place at the request of the Mexican government to prevent Zapatistas from crossing into Guatemala as they retreated from Mexican forces.

But a Guatemalan military official, who asked not to be identified, called the publicized deployment "a publicity stunt."

"The only thing that happened," he said, "was to 'alert' commanders on the frontier and order them to undertake 'control operations.'

The increased concern on both sides of the border also raises new doubts about the fate some 40,000 Guatemalan refugees still in Mexico.



20,000 PROTEST IN JOHANNESBURG — Demonstrators marching Tuesday to push for changes in apartheid-era labor laws. They carried portraits of two rivals, President Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mandela Meets With Police Over His Order to Kill

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — President Nelson Mandela has explained to the police here how he told supporters to kill if necessary before unrest in which 60 people died in 1994, officials say.

"The president fully briefed me on the context within which he made his statement with regard to the incident," Chief George Fivaz said in a statement after the meeting late Monday.

Mr. Mandela has faced a barrage of criticism from his black and white opponents since he acknowledged last week that

he told guards at the Johannesburg headquarters of his African National Congress to kill if necessary to protect the building against Zulu demonstrators on March 28 last year.

About 60 people were killed in and around the city that day.

Eight of them died outside the ANC headquarters in what became known as the Shell House massacre, when supporters of the Zulu party Inkatha were protesting the country's first all-race elections to be held the next month.

Inkatha had urged Chief Fivaz to charge

Mr. Mandela as an accomplice to murder. But in his statement, the police chief said, "as is customary with all such cases, the relevant attorneys-general will decide on the appropriate action to be taken."

Mr. Mandela has called a parliamentary debate on the issue for Wednesday.

It was last Thursday when he took responsibility for the deaths at Shell House in remarks to senators, calling the order to kill if necessary "absolutely necessary."

Some analysts say his instructions have to be viewed in the context of the rising anarchy in South Africa at the time.

Burundi Troops Surround a Hutu Rebel Enclave

Reuters

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — Burundi's mainly Tutsi government army ringed a rebel enclave in the capital on Tuesday, but well-armed Hutu militiamen seemed ready for a fight.

Troops backed by tanks and armored cars circled the Kamenge suburb after Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo ordered the army to flush out the gunmen following a weeklong siege.

But the army sweep was delayed, military officials said, because they were waiting for Kamenge's remaining civilians to be evacuated by civilian authorities.

The defiant response by militiamen also may have stayed the army's hand.

One leader, known as Ssabimbi, told the BBC by telephone Monday that his men were ready to fight the army.

Bujumbura's Tutsi mayor, Pie Niyankundiye, said, "There are militia barricades in back streets all over Kamenge, and there was shooting this morning."

"We are just waiting," an army officer said.

Mr. Nduwayo, a Tutsi, ordered the operation late Monday. "Today we can no longer wait," he said on state radio.

"The government cannot accept that a portion of Burundi's territory, however tiny it is, should be occupied by terrorists who kill and chase away the population."

He urged civilian residents to evacuate Kamenge, which normally has a population of 40,000 to 50,000 Hutus. At least 20,000 have fled since clashes erupted last Wednesday.

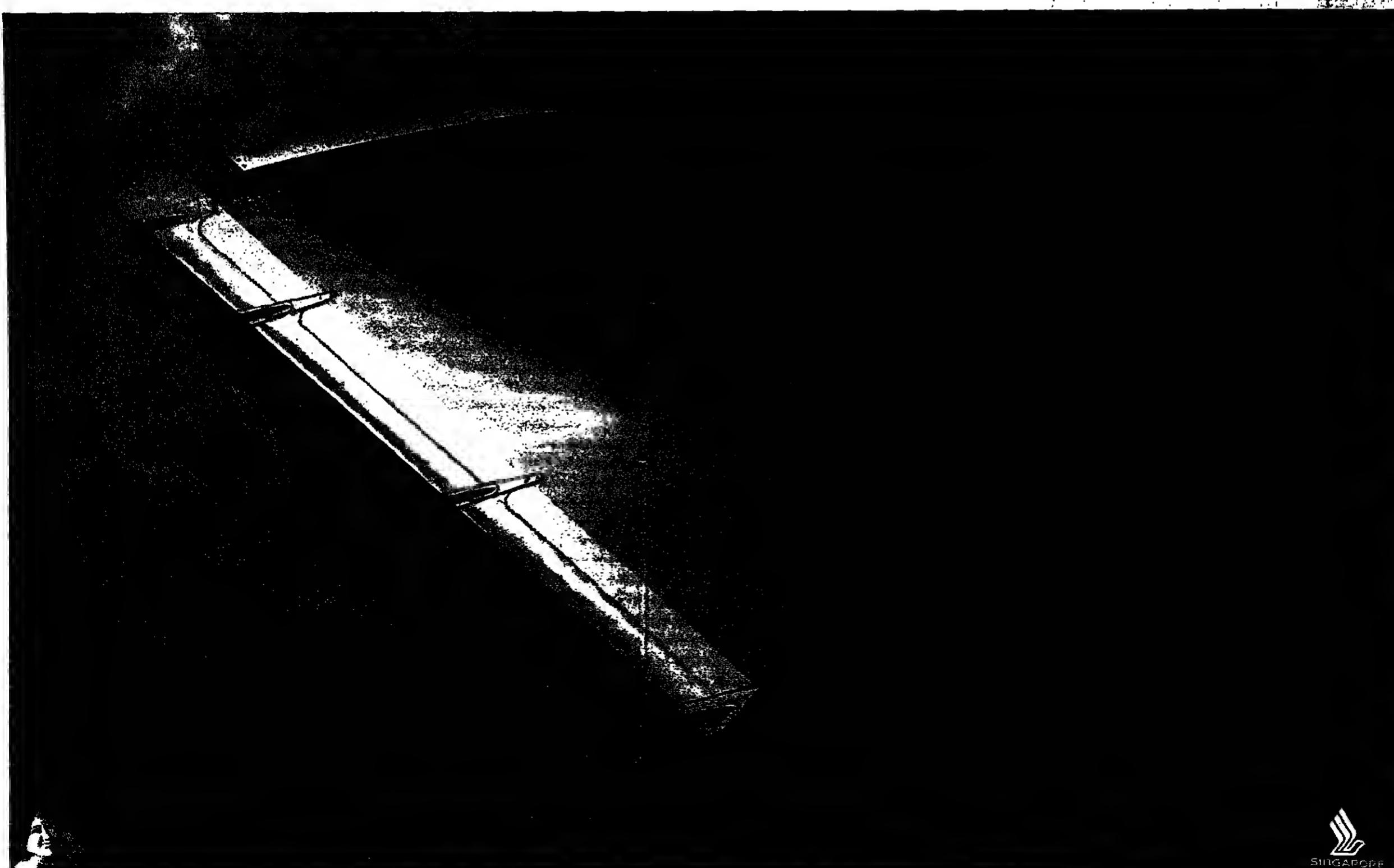
Since its formation in the early 1980s, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, a coalition of four leftist guerrilla groups, has been based in the political directorate in Mexico City. In addition, Mexico has since the mid-1980s also offered refuge to nearly 100,000 Guatemalan Indian peasants whom the Guatemalan military has regarded as guerrilla sympathizers.

But for the last 17 months, Mexico has been facing a leftist insurgency from the Zapatista National Liberation Army, which operates in the southern state of Chiapas. Like the Guatemalan guerrilla groups, the Zapatistas draw on a base of poor peasants who have been struggling to maintain their land rights and cultural

identity and guerrilla leaders have held talks.

"Mexico has been committed to the process of peace in Guatemala for many years, independent of any consideration of the problem we confront in the state of Chiapas," Guillermo Cosio Vidaurri, the Mexican ambassador to Guatemala, said in an interview in May.

It is clear, however, that Mexico now believes that it can learn something from the Guatemalan military, which in the past has been regarded by the Mexican press and government as little more than thugs. Recently, for instance, a delegation of Mexican military officials arrived in



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INTERNATIONAL

AMERICAN TOPICS

New and Improved! Drug Label Language

People struggling to decide which heartburn remedy to buy or whether that over-the-counter diet pill is safe will soon get simpler labels on nonprescription drugs.

Eventually, there will be no more squinting at bottles labeled with medical jargon in tiny print, the U.S. Food and Drug administration says.

"Important warnings could be hidden in those big blocks of print," said the agency's Dr. Michael Weintraub. "What you want is to just pick it up and say, 'Look, should I buy this?' Or 'No, people with hypertension shouldn't use this,' or 'People who are balding shouldn't use this.'"

The agency's goal is to let consumers be able to tell, at a glance and in everyday language, how to properly use a nonprescription drug, its side effects and when to see a doctor. Up until now, this labeling by makers has been done for the most part on a voluntary basis.

It will take several years for all drugs to comply, but the first newly labeled products are now reaching the market.

Short Takes

All but 1 or 2 percent of the burglar alarms that go off in the United States are false alarms, according to the International Association of Chiefs of Police. On the other hand, it said, dwellings with alarms are seven times less likely to be burgled than those without. Some cities fine householders for false alarms; Seattle, for instance, charges \$50.

A group of residents of the Denver suburb of Park Hill sued the city in 1981 over the noisy jets from nearby Stapleton International Airport. It finally closed three months ago when Denver

International Airport, opened in a more sparsely settled area 20 miles away. Today, "it's just like we moved and settled in a new place," said one Park Hill resident, Bill Roberts. "You can now carry on conversations, listen to television, talk on the telephone, and work in the yard without noise. You can now do all the normal things that other people take for granted."

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, once 400,000 strong, is dying. Fewer than 20,000 women still belong, and their average age is 55. Founded in 1874, the once-powerful organization stormed saloons, crusaded for abstinence from alcohol and helped usher in Prohibition. Now, the WCTU is trying to recruit younger members from church groups, but many women are too busy with their jobs and families, a spokeswoman said. Does this mean that the WCTU is a failure? Hardly, says Bob Anderson of the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors.

Fully 30 percent of adult Americans do not drink. "Much of that is the influence of the WCTU and some of the various religions," said Mr. Anderson. "I would personally hate to see it go out of existence."

What's wrong with America? "The Bridges of Madison County," that's what, says Joseph Farah, publisher of "Dispatches," a conservative newsletter. In the latest issue, he asserts that the novel, "about a brief, but intense" adulterous affair, "mocks American values and standards of civility." He denounces "the arrogant elitism of these social misfits. They eat only vegetables, while the overweight and barbaric yokels from Madison County actually slaughter their prize livestock." Mr. Farah likens the hero to "one of those malcontents who live off grants from the National Endowment for the Arts while decrying the tastes of the taxpaying rubes that make them possible."

International Herald Tribune

Protesters Firebomb Japanese Cultural Center in Seoul

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — A group of students firebombed the Japanese cultural center here Tuesday as Tokyo struggled to extinguish a controversy caused by a conservative politician's remark that Japan's occupation of Korea before and during World War II was carried out "amicably."

About 100 students hurled gas bombs at the cultural center, starting a fire that damaged two floors of the building, a police spokesman said. He said 58 students were arrested.

The students, some wielding metal pipes, poured out of a subway station Tuesday morning and tried to force their way past guards at the building's entrance.

After being rebuffed, they hurled 30 firebombs and scattered leaflets reading: "Japan, apologize for the wars of aggression" and "We oppose the Japanese plot to revive militarism."

Riot police were rushed to the nearby Japanese Embassy to guard it against possible attacks.

A spokesman for the embassy said no one had been hurt in the attack.

The firebombing came a few days after Michio Watanabe, a top legislator in Japan's conservative Liberal Democratic Party and a former foreign minister, sought to justify Japan's annexation of Korea from 1910 to 1945.

Mr. Watanabe said at a meeting Friday that Japan's occupation was concluded, "amicably, not by force," and that Tokyo "once governed Korea" but its annexation was not colonial rule.

Japanese troops invaded the Korean Peninsula in 1905, hunting down and killing thousands of resisters. Tokyo annexed the country in 1910, deposing the monarchy and forcing all Koreans to pay obeisance to the Japanese emperor.

On Monday, Prime Minister Lee Hong Koo of South Korea expressed "shock and concern" over Mr. Watanabe's remarks, saying that his "absurd" comments would hamper efforts by the two nations to develop their relationship.

Mr. Watanabe later apologized for the remarks, saying that during Japan's rule over Korea, its people were subjected to "unbearable sufferings." He added that he should have dropped the word "amicably."

In an attempt to defuse the mounting anger in Seoul, the Japanese government on Tuesday repeated its apology for the occupation.

"We feel remorse for our colonial rule over the Korean Peninsula and the unbearable suffering it caused," the chief cabinet secretary, Kozo Igarashi, said at a news conference.

But Mr. Igarashi refrained from issuing an official comment on Mr. Watanabe's remarks.

Imprisoned in a N.Y. Brothel

Smuggled Into U.S., Thai Tells of Servitude

By James McKinley Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A young Thai woman called the federal prison in the United States "a lovely place" compared with the brothel where she and 30 other women had been virtually imprisoned.

The woman, Sunun Chalremsan, 23, described to a federal jury the miserable existence she had led for three weeks inside a heavily guarded Chinatown brothel where women smuggled from Thailand were forced to have sex with men in order to back their freedom from the smugglers.

But Ms. Chalremsan admitted that she and other women had lied to federal prosecutors when the police closed down the establishment in November.

At first, the women told investigators that the brothel owners had tricked them into coming to New York by promising them restaurant jobs and then had forced them into prostitution.

In court, Ms. Chalremsan acknowledged that the women had known all along that they would be prostitutes.

She was testifying in federal district court in Manhattan in the trial of Joseph Morales, 43, a former corrections officer, who is accused of being part of a conspiracy to kidnap women in Thailand and smuggle them to New York City for prostitution.

Prosecutors contend that Mr. Morales was one of the brothel's guards. Nine other people have pleaded guilty to the charges.

A farmer's daughter from a poor family of seven children, Ms. Chalremsan said that she had been lured into prostitution in August 1994 by her brother's neighbor in Bangkok, a man named Tony. She said that she knew other Thai women who had made good livings as prostitutes abroad.

Ms. Chalremsan said that the prostitutes were forced to work from 11 A.M. to 3 A.M. She lived in close quarters with 30 other women behind a series of locked doors. Whenever the police raided the place, she said, the women were herded through a secret door into a dark basement room.

"How long would it take to pay off the debt to Tony?" asked the prosecutor, Sharon McCarthy. "A long time," she replied. "Maybe years."

J.P. Eckert, Computer Pioneer, Dies

The Associated Press

BRYN MAWR, Pennsylvania — J. Presper Eckert, 76, who helped herald the new information age by co-inventing the first electronic digital computer, has died after a long battle with leukemia. He was 76.

Along with John W. Mauchly, Mr. Eckert co-invented the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer. Mr. Eckert was a research associate at the University of Pennsylvania in 1943 when he began work with Mr. Mauchly on the ENIAC, a

18,000 vacuum tubes that was developed to determine artillery shell trajectories. The first ENIAC was completed in February 1946.

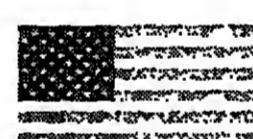
Later that year, the two founded the Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corp. In 1950, Remington Rand acquired their company and changed the name to Univac Division of Remington Rand. Mr. Eckert remained active in the computer field even after his retirement from Univac in 1989.

Dilys Powell, 93, who reviewed movies for The Sunday Times of London for 55 years, died Saturday in London following a series of strokes. Her last review appeared in Sunday's paper.

Emo Hjalmar Friberg, 94, a poet and playwright who received the highest civilian award of his native Finland for his translation into English of the Finnish epic "Kalevala," died Saturday in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Frank Waters, 92, historian and author of more than two dozen books, died Saturday in Taos, New Mexico.

CHARLES L. COOPER/ASSOCIATED PRESS
MILITARY HONORS — An American serviceman carrying the remains of a U.S. soldier or airman killed during the Vietnam War at a ceremony Tuesday in Hanoi.



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Pacific time	5 pm	3 am	5 am	11 am	5 pm
Monday to Saturday	4.49 F	5.23 F	5.23 F	5.23 F	
Sunday and holidays	4.49 F	4.49 F	4.49 F	4.49 F	

Based on French Summer Time, March 26 to Sept. 25, 1995

INTERNATIONAL

Hostages Moved in Bosnia in What May Signal Release

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serbs gathered UN hostages Tuesday in possible preparation for another release of peacekeepers taken captive after NATO air strikes, sources in this Serbian rebel stronghold said.

The release, which some reports said would come Tuesday night, was delayed at least until early Wednesday, a border control officer at the town of Mali Svornik said.

The Bosnian Serbian news agency, SRNA, had reported earlier that 58 UN hostages had been taken by him to the Bosnian border town of Zvornik to be released and taken across into Serbia. It said another bus carrying an undetermined number of hostages would follow. Mali Svornik is on the Serbian side of the border.

Belgrade's independent BETA news agency said about 100 hostages would be freed immediately and more would be let go soon.

It quoted an unidentified Bosnian Serbian official as saying that the Serbs had received assurances from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that there would be no more air raids — a key condition the West has refused to consider to date. More than 250 UN troops remain in Bosnian hands.

The Bosnian Serbs' press center in Pale invited reporters to Zvornik, on the Bosnia-Serbia border, to witness the release but offered no details.

A release also appeared imminent after the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, sent his state security chief, Jovica Stanisic, to the Bosnian Serbs' headquarters in Pale, outside Sarajevo, on Monday.

Mr. Milosevic has criticized the Bosnian Serbs

for taking hostages and called on them to release the peacekeepers as soon as possible.

Greece's foreign minister, Karolos Papoulias, and its defense minister, Gerasimos Arsenis, were optimistic after a meeting with Mr. Milosevic on Tuesday afternoon in Belgrade. They also held six hours of talks with leaders of the Bosnian Serbs on Monday night in Pale.

"We expect positive results within the next few days," Mr. Papoulias said.

"Messages from Pale and Belgrade are a cause for optimism since both agree the war in Bosnia could be solved only by political means and diplomacy and not by military means or war," he said.

The Bosnian Serbs, meanwhile, told a reporter from an American television network on Tuesday that they had not captured the American pilot whose F-16 fighter plane was shot down over territory controlled by them last Friday.

Peter Arnett, a correspondent for CNN, reported that Jovan Zemetic, the chief adviser to the Bosnian Serbs' leader, Radovan Karadzic, had told reporters that Serbian forces had not found the pilot.

A senior U.S. defense official said Monday that American rescue teams had received electronic beeper signals suggesting that the pilot may still be alive. But the signals were no longer being received by searchers in the area, the U.S. Defense Department said on Tuesday.

In northwestern Bosnia on Tuesday, two civilians were killed and a third was wounded when shells slammed into a UN "safe area," a UN spokesman said. (AP, Reuters)



Vice President Al Gore, left, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and President Bill Clinton admiring a Hungarian Ikarus bus Tuesday that is to operate in Washington.

ALLIES: Perplexed by U.S. Stand on Troops in Bosnia

Continued from Page 1

United States disillusioned by the fiasco in Somalia, will find some pretext to renege on Mr. Clinton's commitments to rescue the peacekeepers or enforce a partition plan if the Serbs can be persuaded to accept it.

"Right now, the attitude is that we have to give him the benefit of the doubt, because there has not been a formal breaking of his word," a senior French official said. "But we can see only more political weakness in Washington down the road, and that does not look good if everything falls apart in Bosnia."

In Britain, a Foreign Ministry official said there was "tolerance" for Mr. Clinton because he has made "welcome and significant progress" in understanding the plight of the Europeans and why they believe that Bosnia was becoming a European security nightmare that could affect U.S. interests.

The administration no longer supports the "lift and strike" option that it touted during its first year in office, when it called for lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia's Muslim government and launching bolder air strikes against rebel Serbs. That policy angered the allies, who felt the Americans were indulging in the luxury of an aggressive posture because they would not have to suffer reprisals on the ground.

The latest hostage crisis has fulfilled longstanding fears of European military command-

ers, who suspected they would have to endure Serbian retaliation for air strikes that, until now, have had negligible impact on the war and only dire consequences for the peacekeepers.

The approach taken by military commanders led to an angry confrontation between Mr. Chirac and the French military chief of staff, Admiral Jacques Lanxade, during a tense cabinet meeting on the day the hostages were seized. Mr. Chirac, a former cavalry officer in the Algerian war, accused French commanders of showing "cowardice and laxness" against the Serbs.

Incensed by his president's rebuke, Admiral Lanxade offered his resignation.

Prime Minister Alain Juppé intervened to calm the situation, warning that a feud between political and military leaders would only lead to disaster for the troops in the field.

That kind of frustration is shared by U.S. officials as another good reason for the United States to stay out of the Balkans conflict. But the Europeans argue that any expansion of the conflict, or a worsening of the refugee crisis, could ultimately have harmful consequences for U.S. security interests as well.

"The United States is supposed to be the dominant leader of the Atlantic alliance and yet it refuses to get involved in settling Europe's worst security conflict," a French official asked. "What are Europeans to conclude from that attitude?"

The refusal of the Americans to withdraw from the conflict to avoid a step away from failure.

The subsequent UN peace-making mission to deliver humanitarian aid and to protect civilians in six so-called "safe areas" has entangled France and Britain in the kind of predicament they ardently wished to avoid.

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A day after announcing that 3,500 American troops would move from Germany to be ready for a possible evacuation of United Nations peacekeepers from Bosnia, the Pentagon on Tuesday scaled back the size and scope of the commitment.

A Defense Department spokesman, Kenneth Bacon, said Tuesday that only 1,500 troops would go to Italy for an exercise, but he cautioned that that could change.

Senior military officials told reporters late Monday that 3,500 troops and more than 100 attack and transport helicopters would go. Mr. Bacon had then emphasized, "This is not an exercise; this is positioning."

The confusing about-face came after White House aides angrily upbraided Pentagon officials for announcing troop movements that had yet to be formally approved by North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, including Italy, administration officials said.

White House and NATO officials also expressed anger that Pentagon officials had disclosed new information indicating

that the pilot of an American F-16 that was downed over Bosnia on Friday might have survived.

"If he is on the ground trying to avoid capture, it's not in his best interests for this stuff to be all over CNN," a NATO officer said.

The military began receiving intermittent electronic transmissions Monday from a beacon that the pilot carried with him.

Mr. Bacon said that no transmissions had been picked up Tuesday, and be noted that commanders had "always had reason to doubt the signals."

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U.S. Shifts on Troop Dispatch

Continued from Page 1

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In Israel, Kohl Visits Holocaust Memorial

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Chancellor

Helmut Kohl of Germany on

Tuesday visited Israel's nation-

al memorial to the 6 million

Jews killed in the Nazi Hol-

ocaust and expressed shame at

the slaughter.

Mr. Kohl later held talks with

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin

and said they had both "under-

lined how important" they con-

sidered the completion of the

Arab-Israeli peace process.

In a brief address at the Yad

Vashem memorial complex,

Mr. Kohl said, "One can look

only with shame at what was

done in the name of Germany

to innocent people."

The German leader, making

his second visit as chancellor to

the memorial, walked through

the "Valley of the Destroyed

Communities" — stones

marked with the names of

towns whose Jewish popula-

tions were annihilated during

World War II.

He said aloud the names of

communities near his birth-

place of Ludwigshafen.

Mr. Kohl, who as an adoles-

cent was conscripted into the

Hitler Youth group, also viewed

a memorial to the 1.5 million

Jewish children killed in the

Holocaust.

"This is a place which a Ger-

man can see only with deep

emotion," he said. "It is a terri-

ble memory for us which we can

view only with shame."

Mr. Kohl said the horrors of

the Holocaust must never be

forgotten, but he added that "it

would be bad if we only remem-

bered and missed the future."

Mr. Kohl wrote two sen-

tences in Yad Vashem's visitors'

book: "Remembrance is a

chance to come together" and

"May peace come to this land."

SPY: Socialist Dream Gone Bad

Continued from Page 1

a Soviet citizen. When he began his career, he said, he could say "honestly that the first phase was created by anti-fascism."

"We saw Nazis coming to power, taking positions and politically threatening our country," he said.

Indeed, even when the Berlin Wall was built in 1961 to stem the westward flow of hundreds of thousands of East Germans, Mr. Wolf did not waver. "If the border hadn't been closed, the German Democratic Republic would not have been able to survive because of the lack of capable people," he said.

He said he hoped — and it was an illusion — that eventually the social gap between East and West Germany would narrow and the advantages of socialism would emerge. Instead, he said, "the gap got wider so that we could not ease the restrictions."

Mr. Wolf's new legend began to emerge in the 1980s. In 1983, he became head of the external intelligence service. In 1986, he finally retired, not believing that German reunification would happen this century, but, he said, sensing that in East Germany, the whole system no longer responded to what the people wanted.

"I find that a huge, personal, moral burden," the spy master said. "It's time to make peace and let them go."

CHURCH: Living in Sin Spurned

Continued from Page 1

instead encountered disapprov-

ation and sometimes downright

rejection.

The panel said that the "first

step the church should take is to abandon the phrase 'living in sin.' This is a most unhelpful way of characterizing the lives of cohabitantes."

"I think the American people deserve and the Congress of the

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OPINION/LETTERS

The Clinton 'Brain Trust' Just Has to Stop Fudging

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — It is not true that the Clinton administration has no firm policy about Bosnia. In the space of six days last week, it had three of them just about committing troops, and another may be in the oven.

On Tuesday, the policy was still that the United States would send troops into the war only to help in the emergency of a UN withdrawal from Bosnia. That itself was a switch from the Clinton policy of no troops. But that "no, never" policy was around after President Bill Clinton's inauguration. That is long past the expiration date for American foreign policies these days. So it doesn't count, except for nukes with memories.

On Wednesday, Mr. Clinton suddenly announced that the United States would send in troops, if asked, to help the United Nations not only in withdrawal but in "reconfiguration and a strengthening" of its forces — which could mean anything he wanted when he wanted.

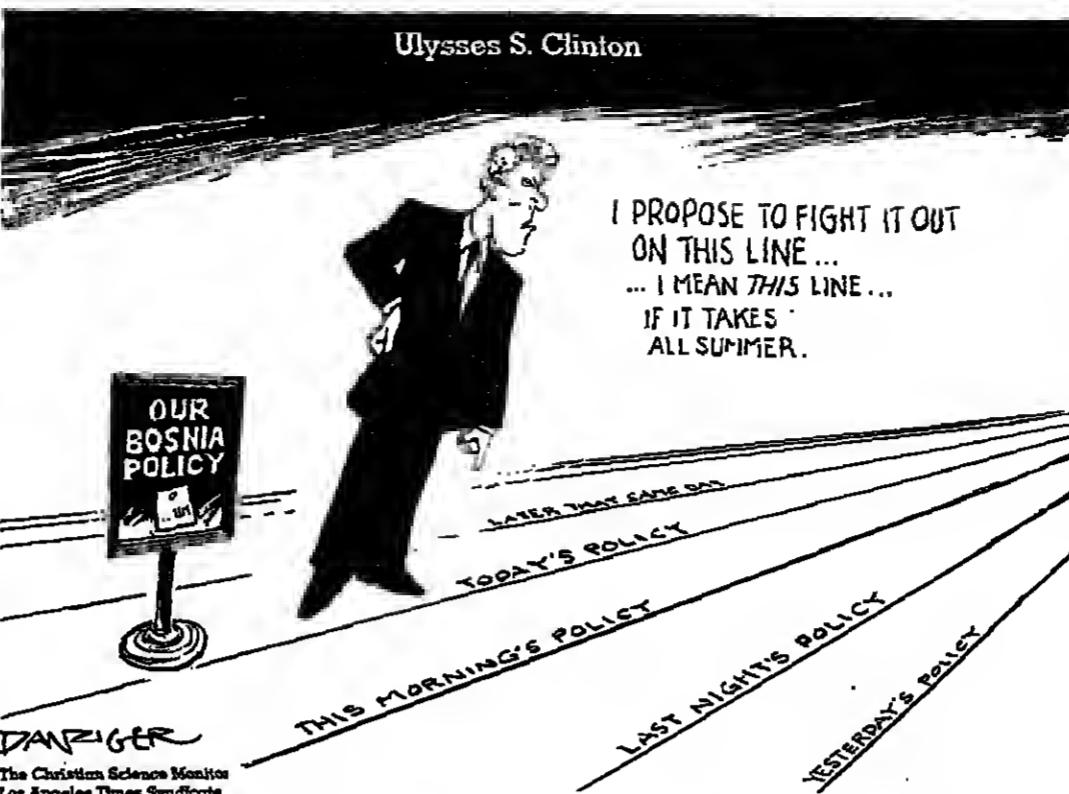
That astonished the world, and apparently Mr. Clinton too. On Saturday he shifted again, back to the Tuesday policy.

On Sunday, administration spokesmen stumbled so trying to explain Wednesday and Saturday that foreign diplomats, now real twits, are terrified that the Clinton brain trust is at work, thinking again. They snuff a variation based on a flexible definition of emergency, withdrawal and deployment — commitment by semantics.

Mr. Clinton and his people got into this mess, where everything they do rolls the Bosnian crisis, the way most people create their personal morass. We don't speak honestly about what we did yesterday that creates trouble today, thus ensuring that there will be trouble you would do it again. In 1992 the West, including the United States, insisted on swift recognition of a new country whose very concept they knew was opposed to the death by a third of its people. Almost all Bosnians are Serb or Croatian. What divided them was not origin but history, religion, nationalism and hatreds bred of them. Bosnian Muslims and many Bosnian Croats wanted a multicultural state. The Bosnian Serb Christians, about 31 percent of Bosnia, felt they were being shanghaied into a new country where they would be an oppressed minority, cut off from Serbia, the strongest member of the crumbled Yugoslav federation. Most felt connected to Serbia, not only to the Yugoslav province of Bosnia.

In arrogance, and desire for influence in the Balkans, the West tried to ram Bosnia down the Bosnian Serb throat. The mistake of the Muslims was thinking that the West, because it helped create Bosnia, would permit enough force to conquer the Bosnian Serbs.

The Bosnian Serbs were not foreign invaders, as so many Westerners think, but fighting in their land — even before the European



Union and the United Nations recognized the new Bosnia. The Serbs had a political case. The Serbs could withdraw from Yugoslavia to create Bosnia, why could not the Bosnian Muslims withdraw from this new state?

The Bosnian Serbs committed horrendous atrocities that dwarfed their own case. And the West was politically committed to the Muslims from the start. So for three years the West and the United Nations have been trying to do the impossible — "keep" a peace that

never existed, and cannot without the agreement of the Bosnian Serbs, not just the Bosnian Muslims.

The Clinton administration knows that, in decency, Americans should stop pressuring their allies. Bomb, says Washington. Then British, French and Canadians are killed or taken prisoner. Shut up. The United States must stop pretending that it is not deeply involved in the war, and do some extricating about itself before Clinton advisers wake up with another great idea nobody wants. Extrication rests on

giving the Bosnian Serbs self-government — with the understanding that they could create a federation with Serbia as the Muslims have done with Croatia.

Mr. Clinton can stop worrying that his credibility on Bosnia is slipping. It is gone. The only way he can rebuild it is to carry out his hardest, inescapable job — stop blaming everybody else, start telling the truth about how America helped create this nightmare, which the Bosnians are not dreaming.

The New York Times.

Reports Out of Africa

For the past month or so I have been following the reports coming out of Africa. They have dealt with disease, tyrants and dictators, corruption, crime and people traumatized by war. Is there nothing positive? Africa is in a state of crisis, yet the rest of the world is reluctant to respond. How do the police get reformed? How are cruel military leaders gotten rid of? How is corruption brought to an end? How are the tragedies of war eliminated? Possibly through financial help channeled the right ways. Possibly through

exposure of some of the positive barbs that Africans are engaged in, directly through moral pressure, but most likely through greater recognition of the value of human lives. If Africa is to get back on its feet, it is going to need support from the United States and the rest of the world. U.S. Congress, are you listening?

DAVID KASHANGAKI
Nairobi.

Yeltsin on Stalin

Regarding "As Old Allies Pay Tribute, Yeltsin Talks Of Unity but Flexes Muscle" (May 10):

HOW "NATIVES" THINK:
About Captain Cook, for Example
By Marshall Sahlins. 318 pages. \$24.95. University of Chicago Press.
Reviewed by Richard Bernstein

JAMES COOK, the Scottish seafarer who discovered Hawaii and mapped the South Pacific, has suffered declining esteem in recent years as the history of European expansionism has been cast in a darker light than before, even as the end for native peoples and not just a heroic new beginning for Europe.

Three years ago, Ganapati Obeyesekere, an academic anthropologist originally from Sri Lanka, wrote a widely noted book challenging one of the accepted facts: that the exploration of the Pacific, that Cook was taken by the Hawaiians to be an incarnation of a fertility god called Lono. Captain Cook's "apotheosis," Obeyesekere argued (his book was entitled "The Apotheosis of Captain Cook"), was a Western invention, serving the vision of Europeans as civilizers who wengods to the natives.

Now comes a forceful, learned and persuasive counterattack written by Marshall Sahlins, the Charles F. Grey Distinguished Service Professor of Anthropology at the University of Chicago who also happens to be one of the scholars whose writings on Hawaii were criticized in Obeyesekere's revisionist assault.

Sahlins, in a book that is densely scholarly at times, cutting and witty at others, makes the case that Captain Cook, whatever Obeyesekere's anti-imperialist politics may lead him to believe, was indeed taken by the Hawaiians to be a god, one whom they killed when he fell from grace.

But beyond upholding the argument that mainstream anthropology has got it right about Cook and the Hawaiians, Sahlins has a broader objective. What Obeyesekere has done, in Sahlins' view, is use a "pagan anthropology" whose effect is to make the Hawaiians over in our own image, reducing "native" thinking to categories that we Western rationalists can most easily understand.

Sahlins wants to re-establish the idea that people, including modern Westerners and primitive "natives," do think differently, despite well-inten-

tional scholarly efforts to endow them with the highest Western bourgeois values.

"How 'Natives' Think" is a difficult book that makes no concessions to the oonanthropologist. Reading it, you sometimes have the impression that you have walked into a scholarly seminar that has already been under way for hours, yet years.

Yet it is also clear after just a few pages that Sahlins possesses a subtle mind and a deep knowledge of his subject. It is difficult for the nonspecialist to judge whether he or Obeyesekere is right about Captain Cook and the Hawaiians.

But at least until Obeyesekere replies, Sahlins appears to have won a decisive round in an academic boxing match.

The Hawaiians, Sahlins writes in a satirical summary of Obeyesekere's argument, would have been too rational to believe that Cook was a god, even while Europeans have no trouble creating nonempirical, self-serving myths, repeating them over and over again.

This, Sahlins charges, is "imperialist hegemony masquerading as subaltern resistance." One wonders how Obeyesekere will reply.

Richard Bernstein is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This is based on reports from more than 2,000 books throughout the United States. Week's list is not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

	Last Weeks	Wk on List
1 THE RAINMAKER, by John	1	6
2 LET ME CALL YOU WESTHEART, by Mary Higgins Clark	2	4
3 THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield	4	66
4 THE LOCALYPSE, by Robert Ludlum	3	6
5 LADDER OF YEARS, by Anne Tyler	141	1
6 OH THE PLACES YOU'LL GO!, by Dr. Seuss	1	1
7 ONCE UPON A MORE ENLIGHTENED TIME, by James Finn Garner	11	3
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11 MOO, by Jane Smiley	7	9
12 THIS AIR, by Robert B.	10	15
13 BORDER MUSIC, by Anne Waller	8	4
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16 THE HOT ZONE, by Richard Preston		

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

A Whole Lot of Discourse In Need of Denazification

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — The ceremonies are over, but I would like to suggest one last way to commemorate the golden anniversary of the defeat of the Nazis: How about a moratorium on the current abuse of terms like storm trooper, swastika, holocaust, Gestapo, Hitler? How about putting the language of the Third Reich into mothballs?

The further we are removed from the defeat of the Nazis, the more this vocabulary seems to be taking over our own. It has become part of the

MEANWHILE

casual, ubiquitous, inflammatory speech Americans use to turn each other into monsters. Which, if I recall correctly, was a tactic favored by Goebbels himself.

Just in the past month, the National Rifle Association attacked federal agents as "jackbooted government thugs" who wear "Nazis" bucket helmets and black storm trooper uniforms. In the ratcheting up of the rhetorical wars, it wasn't enough for the organization to complain that the agents had overstepped their bounds; they had to call them Nazis.

Twice more in recent days, Republican congressmen have compared environmental agencies with Hitler's troops. On May 16, Pennsylvania's Bud Shuster talked about Environmental Protection officials as an "environmental Gestapo." Before that, Bill Emerson of Missouri warned about the establishment of an "eco-Gestapo force."

On the other side of the aisle, Senator John Kerry recently suggested that a proposed new kind of tax audit, on "lifestyles," would produce an "IRS Gestapo-like entity." And Democrats John Lewis and Charles Rangel compared silence in the face of the new conservative agenda to silence in the early days of the Third Reich.

Anti-abortion groups talk about the abortion holocaust — comparing the fetuses to Jews and the doctors to Mengele. Rush Limbaugh likes to sprinkle the term "feminazis" across the airwaves — turning an oxymoron into a laugh.

Much of the time, the hurling of "Nazi" names is just plain dumb. As dumb as the behavior of punk groups, who think they can illustrate their devotion to anarchism with symbols of fascism. Singers like Sid Vicious, groups like the Dead Boys

once sported swastikas without realizing that in Hitler's time and place they would have been rounded up as enemies of the Reich.

As for putting the Nazi label on the supporters of abortion rights, the propagandists surely know that Hitler was a hard-line opponent of abortion. In "Mein Kampf," he wrote, "We must also do away with the conception that the treatment of the body is the affair of every individual." A woman's body wasn't hers; it belonged to the state.

Feminazi? Call sisterhood powerful or pushy if you like. But tell the ditzheads that feminists were a prime target of the Nazis. The Führer vowed to return Germany's upity women to "children, cooking, church."

Even when Nazi-speak is not rhetorically dumb, it is rhetorically dumb. The Hitlerian language has become a shorthand for every petty tyranny. In this vocabulary, every two-bit boss becomes a "little Hitler." Every domineering high school principal is accused of running a "concentration camp." Every overbearing piece of behavior becomes a "Gestapo" tactic. And every political disagreement becomes a fight against evil.

Crying Hitler is like crying wolf. The charge immediately escalates the argument, adding verbal fuel to fires of any dimension, however minor. But eventually, yelling Nazi at environmentalists and Gestapo at federal agents diminishes the emotional power of these words should we need them.

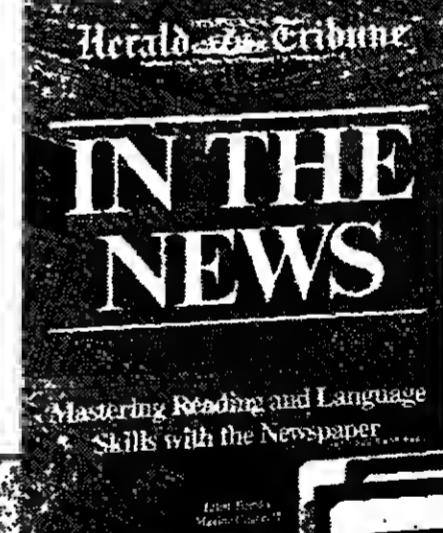
In time these epithets even downgrade the horror of the Third Reich and the immensity of the Second World War. They cheapen history and insult memory, especially the memory of the survivors.

That is one reason George Bush was so quick to take offense at the NRA's Nazi-isms. As a veteran of World War II, he knows the difference between the Gestapo and a federal agent.

Fifty years ago this spring, his generation liberated the concentration camps. Americans learned then, with a fresh sense of horror, about the crematoriums, about man's inhumanity, about the trains that ran time to the gas chambers.

This was Nazism. This was the Gestapo. This was the Holocaust. This was Hitler. If you please, save the real words for the real thing.

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An Actor Looking for a Breakout

By Trip Gabriel
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Anthony LaPaglia has been here once before, on the receiving end of a heap of praise and a streak across the public stage beneath the media's love lights.

Five years ago, in his first film, "Betsy's Wedding," he was widely singled out as a love-smitten gangster who wooed Ally Sheedy ("Maybe you like classical music, like Sinatra?").

"I got a lot of heat off that movie," said LaPaglia. Along with movie offers came requests for interviews and appearances, but he ducked nearly all the attention, dismissing it as claptrap.

Nothing quite matched that success until now, when he has once again been prominently singled out by critics for his role opposite Mercedes Ruehl in the Broadway revival of Tennessee Williams's "The Rose Tattoo." This time, he is not shunning at success.

"I said to Mercedes, 'I'm really going to enjoy it this time,'" LaPaglia said. "I'm happy to be part of the circus now. He means the fanfare surrounding the talk-about performance. 'Everything's about fresh meat,' he said, not rancorously. 'Who's sleeping with whom? Who's doing what? I still think it's bull, but I'm not so resentful anymore."

LaPaglia, while hardly a household name, has appeared steadily in films since 1990, generally pigeonholed by directors as (his words) "a guy whose name ends in a vowel who can carry a gun." Sometimes he was the cop. Sometimes he was the bad guy. You knew he would take a bullet before the final reel.

His latest, "Bulletproof Heart," is a small noir thriller that has been a hit at film festivals and received good reviews in limited release.

Most of LaPaglia's studio films — "He Said, She Said," "One Good Cop," "39th Street," "Whispers in the Dark," "So I

Married an Ax Murderer" — went nowhere commercially, though that was little fault of his.

But do not mourn for Anthony LaPaglia. His success is solid enough so that he recently bought a stately Greenwich Village brownstone, its 19th-century detailing out of "The Age of Innocence." In the parlor is a tall mirror in a gilt frame, a marble fireplace and a crystal chandelier.

LaPaglia, who once worked as a furniture restorer, has a passion for antiques that is quirky at odds with his working-class background and thuggish screen persona. The son of an Italian immigrant father and a Dutch mother, the compact, dark-haired LaPaglia was born and raised in Australia, but he is routinely taken for New York native.

In "The Rose Tattoo," he plays a lusty, dimwitted truck driver with a hapless name, Mangiacavallo (literally, "eat a horse"), who is nevertheless thoughtful and decent.

It has received mostly favorable reviews, with almost all critics singling out LaPaglia's performance. Directed by Robert Falls at the Circle in the Square Theatre, it has been extended to July 2.

When he first considered the part, LaPaglia, who is 35, was concerned that the play, originally staged in New York in 1951, might seem thematically dated. "When you read it you say, 'Oh my God, how do I play this sensitivity?'" he said.

"Most of us who live in New York are bard and cynical. We don't believe in this lovesaves-the-day stuff anymore. I think the reason it's done so well is because it reminds people of a certain time in their lives when it wasn't so bad here. For me, it brings back memories of being a kid."

LaPaglia grew up in Adelaide, where his father, an auto mechanic, became a successful automobile wholesaler. LaPaglia described Adelaide as a town where the children of the ethnic working class were not expected to rise above it.

He did not discover acting until his early 20s, when, as an elementary school teacher, he joined a community theater group.

He applied to the National Institute of Dramatic Arts in Sydney, but was turned down. Immediately, he pulled up stakes for New York.

"The honest truth about that is that it was fear-motivated," he said. "The thought of living the rest of my life in a small town, being a mechanic or even a schoolteacher — this scared me. I was a ticked-off guy and wanted to do more than what I was being told I could do."

Like most actors today, LaPaglia considers his real career to be in films, even though the opportunities for creating a character are more limited than on stage.

In search of roles to broaden his screen persona — as well as offer star billing — LaPaglia has sought work recently in independent films. He plays the leading man in three small movies this year: "Nowhere Man," in which he is a federal agent with chameleonlike talents; "Lucky Break," an Australian romantic comedy with his companion of several years, Gia Carides, and "Bulletproof Heart," in which his character falls in love with the woman (Mimi Rogers) he is hired to kill.

Ironically, it was only after LaPaglia appeared as Barry the Blade, a knife-wielding assassin in "The Client," the hit adaptation of the John Grisham legal thriller, that he gained credibility with independent directors, who profess to loathe mainstream Hollywood product.

The explanation has to do with a Catch-22 in film financing. Because half a movie's income comes from foreign markets, independent filmmakers must be able to show investors the potential for overseas sales.

The key factor is the recognizability of a film's stars, and the only way for an actor to gain fame overseas is to appear in a studio blockbuster.

To be a viable commodity for independents you need what they call overseas pre-sale," LaPaglia said. "As an actor, this is very important in your life, something you never consider in acting school."



Actor Anthony LaPaglia is trying to break out of his gunman image and become a leading man.

Angel Franco/The New York Times

LONDON THEATER

Revamping of Shakespeare, 1-2-3

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In a week of drastically revamped Shakespeare, the Vanessa Redgrave "Antony and Cleopatra" is just that: Not only is she giving her Queen of Nile for the third time, she is also doubling up as director and designer. Thus it is no surprise to find, at Riverside, that we are amid the rutile of Bosnia, with the whole play now reduced to a kind of historical dream in the mind of a soldier reading, as the lights go up, a book of Roman history.

For reasons equally known only to Redgrave, she spends much of the evening dressed as Mary Queen of Scots and then goes to meet her maker, aided of course by a live snake, disguised as the Madwoman of Chaillot. Others in the cast are dressed in ancient and modern. Redgrave sings, dances, smokes cigars and generally has herself a ball, leaving Antony (a bemused Paul Butter) who looks as though he thought he had signed up for Othello) several acts behind her.

As all too often nowadays, and especially in this Riverside

season, we are left with the unhappy spectacle of one of the greatest actresses in the world rampaging around a scratchy, multilingual, multiracial company that looks as though its members have been recruited from the dregs of the UN amateur dramatic society in a really bad year. Like the Isadora Duncan she once played so unforgottably, Redgrave is determined to be judged by the company she keeps and directs, and it is just awful: There is no coherent vision, but as she goes to her death there is, in the last scene, a curiously kind of greatness.

Redgrave may not be a director or a designer, but she has the ability to rise above her stage circumstances and, like Cleopatra, triumph at the last over apparently insuperable odds.

The problem with Fiona Shaw's "Richard II" on the National's Cottesloe stage does not have much to do with sex: As Shakespeare's best-known bisexual, she has a perfect, "Peter Pan" kind of androgynous charm. The problem is rather with director Deborah Warner's apparent inability to decide what or who this tragedy is really about. By leaving, for instance, acres of subplot totally

uncut, this often appears, across nearly four hours, to be a play almost entirely about the Duke of Aumerle and his endearing inability to decide whether to go for Richard or Bolingbroke.

Then again, we get a wonderful trio of elder-statesmen: bishops and dukes (Graham Crowden, Michael Bryant and John Rogn) who seem to have wandered in from a more orthodox Old Vic staging circa 1956, while Shaw and David Threlfall, as a Bolingbroke apparently half in love with him/her, seem to be acting out some post-modern French movie about role-playing and ambiguous sexuality in power games.

There is, in short, an uneasy clash of styles. Shaw plays Richard as a mad pup, brain-damaged from the outset and with little evidence of the grandeur or charisma that must once have commanded his followers. From the moment she sucks her thumb all through "Richard III," with Jasper Britton rising from the grave to hobble his evil, contorted body around the court, we get a flashy, charismatic star turn, as jagged and angular as Tanya McCollin's scaffolding set. The rest of the cast appears to have come straight from drama school, and rather too soon.

Having played Buckingham in a rather more conventional National Theatre staging a few years ago, Cox seems now determined on a radical rethink (our third this week) of the original text. But despite its references to "the open air," this is a very indoor play, needing the shadows of antechambers if it is to achieve any real tension. As beffled here across the park, it becomes a Victorian revenge melodrama, and only as the arc lights come up toward the end of the second half do we get much idea of what Cox really has in mind. Oh yes, and the music is by African drums: Make or if what you will. Or indeed can.

There are some very bright ideas around, but little coherence in the overall concept, one not much helped by a long, narrow set from Hildegard Bechtler that has us sitting like jurors all along the sides of the Cottesloe, peering far left and right. It's a hazy, narrow evening.

In the Open Air Theatre of

Regent's Park, Brian Cox directs that company's first "Richard III" in a commendable effort to get away from the ritual "Midsummer Night's Dream," though that too is on offer as usual this summer. The difficulty with the park has always been that it favors Shakespeare's pastoral and light comedies over the histories and tragedies. But by giving us a much-cut "Richard III," with Jasper Britton rising from the grave to hobble his evil, contorted body around the court, we get a flashy, charismatic star turn, as jagged and angular as Tanya McCollin's scaffolding set. The rest of the cast appears to have come straight from drama school, and rather too soon.

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In the Open Air Theatre of

By Alex Ross
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Dresden is famous as the city that was destroyed. Arriving for the Dresden Music Festival recently, a first-time visitor had the well-known catastrophic pictures in mind: the landscape photographed from above, obscured by firestorms and the lowering hulls of Allied bombers. It is staggering now to walk through the city center and see the old buildings restored to former glory, as if the smoke had cleared and left everything unharmed. The handsome sprawl of the Semper Opera conjures very different images, of turn-of-the-century Dresden, when Strauss's operas had triumphant premieres and special "Rosenkavalier" trains arrived from Berlin. Dresden is a life-size replica of itself, eerily perfect. One can forget that the original is gone.

Prague, 75 miles to the south and east, has famously survived. All the detritus of foreign invasion has been cunningly absorbed into an omnivorous cultural fabric. Even the hideous monuments of communism have somehow become part of the city's stylistic crazy quilt. General dilapidation adds authenticity. The continuities are tremendous, in music as well as architecture: "Don Giovanni" is performed in the theater where Mozart first conducted it in 1787, and a memorial to the composer Josef Suk is presided over by his grandson, who bears his name.

In recent weeks, these two great cities offered strikingly like-minded music festivals, testifying to the resilience of tradition and also to the terrible vulnerability of individual creative personalities. Dresden commemorated the 50th anniversary of the bombing of February 1945; Prague marked its 50th Prague Spring, a festival that originated as a celebration of German withdrawal.

In his third year heading the Dresden festival, Michael Hampe, the longtime manager of the Cologne Opera, emblazoned the festival programs with the stark word "Apocalypse" and commemorated World War II with an intriguing array of 20th-century programming: Britten's "War Requiem," Strauss's "Frieden-

stag," Schoenberg's "Survivor From Warsaw," and Bernd Alois Zimmermann's scorchingly anti-militaristic "Die Soldaten," among other works. Hampe's introductory essay in the program led off with Thomas Mann's vision of a defeated Germany, "Ringed round by demons, a hand over one eye, the other staring into horror."

Zimmermann was a composer who typified Germany's agonized postwar self-examination, collecting horrors in a chaos of styles before killing himself in 1970. Willy Decker's brilliant production of "Die Soldaten" at the Semper Opera was a brightly colored and almost playfully cartoonish treatment of an opera that can easily wear out audiences with its relentless pessimism. Where a production at the New York City Opera made its greatest impact in the onslaught of the opening, Decker saved his masterpiece, a vertiginous tilting of the boxlike set, for the end. Just as revealing was an excellent chamber concert the following night at the Dresden Center for Contemporary Music in which Zimmermann's sober, modernist craftsmanship came to the fore.

"Die Soldaten" met with a certain amount of bafflement, but long ovations greeted Marco Marelli's new staging of "Tristan and Isolde," with Deborah Polaski and Wolfgang Schmidt in the leads. The production was less than ideal: Polaski's huge torso lacked lyric breadth, Schmidt floated pathetically and Marelli filled the stage with pulsating translucent cubes and psychedelic coloration redolent of the seedier side of late-night German television. But Christof Prick and the Dresden Center for Contemporary Music in which Zimmermann's sober, modernist craftsmanship came to the fore.

A further byproduct was the lack of recent music by Czech composers. The chief contemporary music presence was American: Peter Polák's S.E.M. Ensemble, playing Vane, Cage and Feldman. Polák, who left Czechoslovakia in 1969, said that many young Czech composers were dutifully following prevalent trends but failing to fashion distinct identities.

The Communist regime seems to have sapped musical spirit: Miloslav Kabelac, a composer touted as the Czech Shostakovich, did not make a strong impression here in concert or on several CDs obtained from Czech stores.

One can find more delight in Prague's musical byways, the myriad concerts advertised in flyers handed out on street corners. There was, for example, a program devoted to the Czech Baroque master Jan Dismas Zelenka, who, as it happens, worked most of his life in Dresden. This modest effort by Mysliveček Chamber Orchestra took place in St. Nicholas Church, a gaudy and frightening edifice raised by the Jesuits. The errant, darksome splendors of his music resonated uncannily with the surroundings.

EVEN greater splendors followed a few nights later, when Claudio Abbado led the Berlin Philharmonic in searching interpretations of Beethoven's heroic Third and anti-heroic Eighth symphonies.

Whether resounding to Zimmermann or Beethoven, the restored Semper Opera is a fabulous, emoting presence. Even the all-conquering Berliners looked around a few times in awe.

THESE concerts were promising in paper but disappointing in fact. The Czech Philharmonic, once a magnificent ensemble under the direction of the Theresienstadt survivor Karel Ancerl, has passed into the hands of the workmanlike Gerd Albrecht and no longer plays with savage brilliance. Albrecht selects interesting repertoire, but his program of Viktor Ullmann's "Coronet Christopher Rilke" and a suite of arias and inclusions from Zemlinsky's "Dramaforg" did not represent the best of either composer.

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ing music that not only has no audience, despite all of French radio's attempts to force-feed it to people (with "world premieres" never followed by performances elsewhere), but also is fighting the last war.

Duteurtre's book harks back to two others published during the last five years that are evidence of a severe intellectual malaise in France vis-à-vis government patronage of the arts — and that are relevant to discussions elsewhere about state money for culture.

THE idea that France has turned into a theme park called France and that "culture" is the state religion, was the subject of "L'Etat culturel," a brilliant book published in 1991 by Marc Fumaroli, a professor at the Collège de France who has just been elected to the Académie Française.

The absurdities of cultural "policy" under Culture Minister Jack Lang was also the subject of Michel Schneider's "La Comédie de la Culture" (1993), his apology after he left his job as the top music bureaucrat in a confrontation with Boulez. Criticism of the mega-Culture Ministry thus has come from both "conservatives" like Schneider.

This means that the French government, through its subsidies to film and other Boulez-inspired organizations, is fund-

ing music that not only has no audience, despite all of French radio's attempts to force-feed it to people (with "world premieres" never followed by performances elsewhere), but also is fighting the last war.

Duteurtre's book confronts the artistic poverty of the sec-

ond half of this century — a very real poverty despite the cheerleading that takes place in the political and commercial world that lives off contemporary art. Admitting this state of affairs goes against a contemporary notion of progress, and art "improves" as it is "opened" to more people and so on. That this is not the case is politically incorrect in France, which has become deeply insecure about its artistic place in the world (and where the novel is moribund) and spent millions of francs in a weird attempt not to miss the next artistic train —

and to trump America by showing "official" interest in art of repression like graffiti and so on.

It is a fact that, while there are very fine writers and artists working today, there are no obvious masterpieces. This seems to be a source of shame in certain circles and leads to a lot of nonsense about trying to make "canonical" works of art that don't deserve to be.

What the French example — which is often praised in the United States by those who favor increased funding by the National Endowment for the Arts — has amply demonstrated

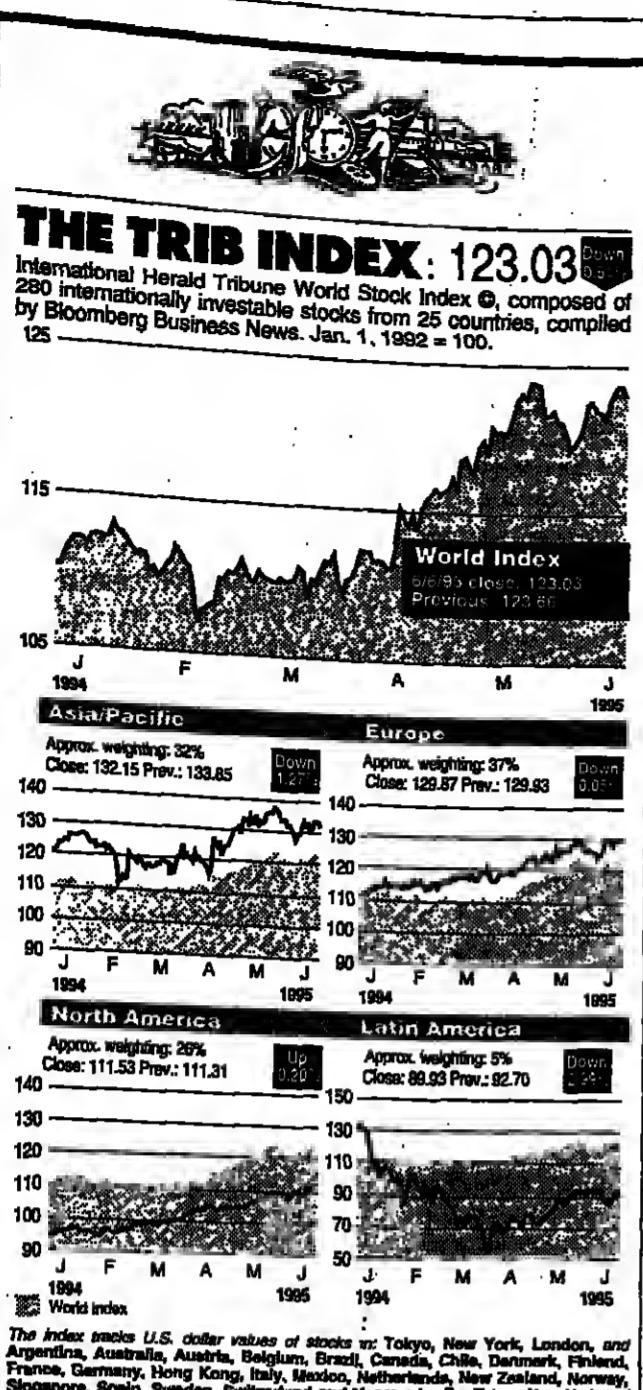
SHORT CUTS

THE category called "easy listening" implies that complex music must be hard to listen to. Not true. Music does not have to be difficult to be of quality, and easy is not necessarily simple-minded. Let us visit the plane where peace and provocation meet.

* DAVID SANBORN, "Pearls" (Elektra): Sanborn, who played with Stevie Wonder and David Bowie, insists that

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1995

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The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Paris, and includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. The index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, and otherwise the top 10 stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors		Time	Close	Prev.	%	Change	Time	Close	Prev.	%	Change			
Energy	126.27	127.25	-0.77	-0.61	Capital Goods	125.30	125.74	-0.28	-0.22	Raw Materials	139.81	140.23	-0.30	-0.22
Utilities	133.65	134.85	-0.74	-0.55	Consumer Goods	117.76	117.83	-0.06	-0.05	Services	114.47	115.16	-0.60	-0.56
Finance	123.03	124.15	-0.95	-0.85	Miscellaneous	132.54	132.75	-0.16	-0.14					
Services	114.47	115.16	-0.60	-0.56										

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 161 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92321 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Japan's Towering Debt Mountain Begins to Tremble

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Five years after Japan's economy plunged from torrid expansion to recession — leaving a mountain of bankruptcies and bad loans — the financial system here is lurching toward crisis.

The news for Japanese lenders has not been good. For the first time, major banks have reported losses. Housing lenders are drowning in uncollectable loans, some now technically written off with more than half their portfolios soured.

Japan's benchmark Nikkei stock index tumbled about 1.5 percent, to 15,660.99, on Tuesday after Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura threw

cold water on hopes for a government bailout.

"We are in the middle of discussions about how to solve the bad-loan problem," Mr. Takemura said. "but I don't want you to conclude that the government's involvement means the immediate use of public funds."

The market rose the previous two days on hopes that the government would cobble together a rescue plan early as this week.

Instead, the mood was further soured when creditor banks said they would provide financial assistance to the retailer Sogo Co., one of Japan's largest chains. Industrial Bank of Japan and Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan said they would reschedule Sogo's loan repayments to reduce the company's interest burden and would call on other Sogo creditor banks to follow suit.

The business daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported that Sogo carried a debt burden of 1.4 trillion yen (\$16.52 billion) in debt.

Regarding the country's broader financial predicament, analysts say that dozens of local thrifts, which hold a large proportion of Japan's farm savings, are on the brink of bankruptcy, with billions of yen of loans unlikely ever to be repaid. Bailouts have already been arranged for several ailing credit unions, and many more could be in equally bad shape.

"Japan's financial system is now

facing its hardest time in some 50 to 100 years," said a senior official at the Bank of Japan, speaking on condition his name not be used.

The bad loans total 40 trillion yen.

Yoshimasa Nishimura, director of the Finance Ministry's banking bureau, told Japanese legislators Tuesday, in the government's frankest assessment of the problem to date.

But many banking analysts estimate that the amount is significantly larger, between 60 trillion and 100 trillion yen. That is roughly the size of the Japanese government's annual budget and rivals what is regarded as the largest banking debacle ever, the U.S. savings and loan crisis of the 1980s.

In Japan, labyrinthine ownership

and lending relationships between financial institutions and lax reporting requirements make it difficult to take full measure of the problem.

Government officials and many analysts insist the bad loans are a troublesome but ultimately manageable mess. Others are not so sure.

Moody's Investors Service Inc., the U.S. debt-rating agency, recently announced a rating review for three banks. The reason, however, was not that conditions had deteriorated at the banks themselves. Instead, Moody's called into question the ability of financial authorities to "provide safeguards" to maintain "overall stability" in the system.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

EU Gets Trade Deal On Cars With Japan

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The European Union won a "substantial breakthrough" from Japan on its demands for improving access to the Japanese automotive market, the EU trade commissioner said Tuesday, underscoring the isolation of the United States on the issue of auto trade.

The Japanese concessions disclosed by Sir Leon Brittan mainly concern the easing of inspection requirements for vehicles imported into Japan.

The announcement was clearly aimed at trumping Washington as the U.S. government aggressively pursues its own efforts to force concessions from Tokyo by threatening to impose punitive sanctions on Japanese luxury cars.

EU officials, while agreeing with the U.S. position that the Japanese market remains shielded with barriers, have joined Tokyo in condemning the United States for resorting to unilateral sanctions, which are widely viewed as a violation of international trade rules.

"We have achieved a sub-

stantial breakthrough, which will be to the benefit of all countries," Sir Leon said.

But he said the EU had not "achieved everything we wanted."

While Sir Leon has attacked the U.S. demand for voluntary parts-purchasing plans, he offered no alternative when asked what Washington should do about Japanese car factories in the United States that favor Japan-based suppliers from their traditional *keiretsu*, or corporate families.

The concessions offered by the Japanese Transport ministry should make it less expensive and cumbersome for European carmakers to export to Japan. Among the more important parts of the accord is a commitment to join a European agreement on the mutual recognition of motor vehicle regulations.

The agreement sets standards for 90 different vehicle parts and allows countries to voluntarily subscribe to each standard separately.

The move should help push Japan toward international standards in its inspection procedures, according to Richard C. Wright, an EU official.

"We have achieved a sub-

A Big Blue Bet on Lotus

IBM Aims at Controlling Network Computing

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a "Dear Colleague" letter to IBM workers Monday, Louis V. Gerstner Jr. explained his company's \$3.3 billion bid for Lotus Development Corp. as a vital step toward the high-tech workplace of the future. The two companies, the International Business Machines Corp. chairman wrote

were an ideal match.

Together, Mr. Gerstner declared, IBM and Lotus could speed the arrival of a better world for workers everywhere by creating "a collaborative computing environment so people can work and communicate across corporate and national borders — without worrying about things like incompatible hardware and software."

That utopian vision, with IBM as creator and supplier, is merely Mr. Gerstner's rendering of what is universally acknowledged as the new wave in information technology: the computer as communications tool.

The trend comes in many forms, each with its accompanying jargon, but all the variants share one element: People at work and at home are using computers less as stand-alone machines and more as computers linked to networks that enable them to exchange messages, documents and pictures.

"The industry is going through a major shift to communications," said John McCarthy, director of research for For-

rester Research Inc. "Call it client-server, Internet, E-mail, social computing, whatever. The trends and buzzwords are all part of the same phenomenon."

In corporations, desktop computers now are arrayed in so-called client-server networks, where machines and people collaborate in teams, representing a sharp break with the centralized control of traditional mainframe computing.

Lotus' Notes program is the leading software that allows workers in companies to work that way, sharing the same document, for example, in offices around the world.

Outside corporate walls, networks from commercial on-line services like America Online, CompuServe and Prodigy, and more broadly, the Internet, are giving the public taste for the power of communicating from behind a PC keyboard.

Supplying the hardware, software and services for these networks looms as a huge business for the computer industry. Those who catch the wave will reap growth and profits.

IBM analysts agree, clearly views its pricey bid for Lotus in those broader terms. "This is IBM's strategic entry into the new world," said Scott Winkler, an analyst at the research firm Gartner Group Inc.

The IBM move is part of a flurry of recent acquisitions by software companies trying to buy their way into stronger

See MATCH, Page 16

IBM Software as a piece of IBM revenue in 1994, in billions.

Software \$11.3
Hardware sales \$2.3
Services \$5.7
Maintenance \$7.2
Rents and financing \$3.4 billion

What IBM Wants

Lotus Notes - Workplace	IBM X-400
Lotus 1-2-3	Lotus SmartSuite
Lotus Approach	Lotus Freelance Graphics
Lotus Domino	Lotus SmartSuite
Lotus Notes	Lotus Freelance Graphics
Lotus Product Catalog & Fulfillment	Lotus Freelance Graphics
Lotus Purchasing Item Tracking	Lotus Freelance Graphics
Lotus Automating Workflow	Lotus Freelance Graphics

Estimated breakdown of Lotus' 1994 revenue, in millions.

Communications software, including Lotus Notes and cc:Mail	\$313.0
Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheets	\$220.0
Lotus SmartSuite	\$107.2
Lotus Freelance Graphics	\$22.5
Lotus Purchasing Item Tracking	\$10.0
Lotus Automating Workflow	\$10.0

Other products and services: \$1.7 million

Sources: Company reports; Dataquest

MEDIA MARKETS

Music Piracy's Second Front

By Richard Covington
Special to the Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — While illicit compact-disk factories in Asia are coming under renewed pressure to close, the rampant piracy of lyrics and music in the region has so far attracted relatively little notice.

But international music publishers are pushing to change that, pressuring governments to enact and enforce legislation requiring royalties to be paid to those who own copyrights on songs that are publicly performed or broadcast.

The publishers have been successful to a degree. Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan and Malaysia have begun to pay royalties to international artists, if not to local songwriters. Vietnam signed its first copyright protection law in December, and others are expected to follow suit.

Even China, one of the region's major centers of pirate manufacturers, has started paying limited royalties, disbursing \$400,000 last year to international music publishers, according to Ang Kwee Tiong, regional director of the Asian and Pacific office of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers.

But international songwriters are still losing millions of dollars from unpaid royalties in Asia, and some say the lack of such payments to local songwriters has put a damper on creativity and led more Asian producers to simply recycle international hits or stick to formula ballads.

The theory of copyright is that every time a song is played — on the radio, on a concert stage, in television commercials, in a karaoke bar — a royalty should be paid to the holder

of the rights. Elsewhere in the world, music publishers, who control these rights, have drummed up a \$4.7 billion annual business, according to the National Music Publishers' Association Inc. in New York.

Until recently, few Western composers were paid royalties from sales of their works in Asia and the Pacific, except in the developed markets of Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Local songwriters generally worked on a flat-fee basis, some being paid \$100 a song or less.

Moreover, despite recent payments in some countries, "it will be five years before we can begin to take our foot off the pedal" in pressing for revenue from rights, said Nicholas Firth, president of Bertelsmann Music Group Worldwide.

Leslie Bider, chairman of Warner/Chappell Music Inc., added that in Asia, "the development of copyrights is still at least 30 years behind the rest of the world."

Other music publishers, including Edward Murphy, president and chief executive of the New York-based publishers' group, have pointed out that in an industry growing at 10 percent to 20 percent a year, Asia is the region that offers the most growth potential.

First, however, there is a baffling array of legislative and ethical barriers to overcome, some more daunting than others. South Korea, for example, only recognizes copyrights on songs written after 1967, according to Mr. Bider.

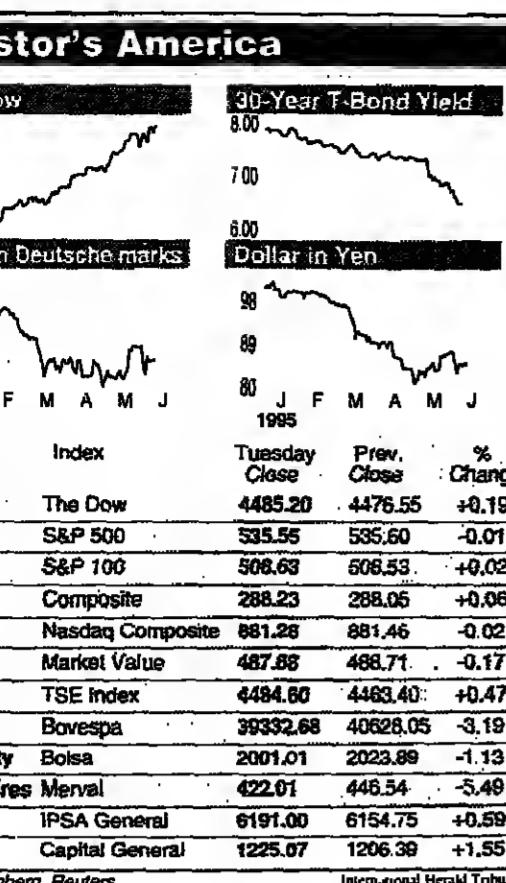
"Cole Porter, George Gershwin, the Beatles, you name it; the Koreans maintain a blanket refusal to pay for the use of our material before 1967," he said, adding that

See ROYALTIES, Page 20

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Amsterdam	1.00	Paris	1.2175	London	1.2175	Paris	1.2175	London	1.2175	Paris	1.2175	London	1.2175
Brisbane	1.00	Paris	1.2175	London	1.2175	Paris	1.2175	London	1.2175	Paris	1.2175	London	1.2175
Frankfurt	1.00	Paris	1.2175	London	1.2175	Paris	1.2175	London	1.2175	Paris	1.2175	London	1.2175
Hong Kong	1.00	Paris	1.2175	London	1.2175	Paris	1.2175	London	1.2175	Paris	1.2175	London	1.2175
Madrid	1.00	Paris	1.2175	London	1.2175	Paris	1.2175</						



Chile Teaches an Economic Lesson

By Gabriel Escobar
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — The Liberty and Development Institute is almost always bustling with pilgrims seeking the secrets of the miracle, as people often call Chile's transformation into the only Latin American economic tiger.

In this year of near-ruin in Mexico, which not long ago was held up as a role model for its Latin neighbors, the Chilean economic think tank is even asked to go on the road, sending free-market missionaries from its avocado-green headquarters in a

small Santiago neighborhood.

Cristian Larroulet, executive director of the fund who was chief of staff at the Finance Ministry when the miracle was performed, is an authority on an economy that went to hell and came back. Like any preacher worth his salt, he has his sermon with exhortations on the true path to economic salvation.

"Look," he says, "first you have to bal-

ance your macroeconomic picture — in other words, you have to resolve your problem with inflation. You have to resolve your balance-of-payments crisis. And to do that, you have to eliminate the deficit, balance the budget and stop having the central bank finance the debt."

With Chile as the working model, it may not be hard to win converts. After the country's economic collapse in 1982 — a crisis that makes Mexico's recent nine look like a blip — Chile adjusted the orthodox free-market formula that had been implemented in the 1970s and rode the result to prosperity.

While most Latin American countries have been forced to lower their economic forecasts because of Mexico's troubles, Chile is predicting annual growth of 6.5 percent, continuing a decade-long trend.

[Chile's top economic negotiators will head for Canada on Wednesday for the first round of formal talks aimed at bringing Chile into the North American Free Trade Agreement alongside the United States.

—Look," he says, "first you have to bal-

Mexico and Canada, Reuters reported.]

How did Chile's economic success story happen?

"It's a basic thing," Mr. Larroulet says. "You can't have a functioning economy unless you put it in order. Secondly, you have to have a market economy that functions effectively, and to have a functioning market economy you need to give it the proper incentives."

He said those incentives included eliminating price controls, privatizing state-run companies, developing a strong capital market and a flexible labor market, and, finally, "you have to save and invest."

Not all is rosy, and there are critics. Chile has not privatized its copper industry, and some worry that it remains too reliant on exports of the metal. Although Chile distributes its copper wealth widely, some economists argue that it has not gone far enough. They say privatized industries are still unregulated and that some simply were transformed from state-run monopolies to private ones.

Blue-Chips Inch To New Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks firms on Tuesday as retail and health-care shares posted gains, but technology issues were weaker. Expectations for falling interest rates to improve the outlook for corporate profits gave stocks a boost.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 8.65 points to a record 4,485.20. Advancing

panies and banks, analysts said.

Retail shares climbed after some chains reported better-than-expected sales for May. Also helping was a report by Johnson Redbook Service that showed sales posted strong year-over-year gains in the first week of June. Clothing sales continued to improve and helped some department stores to beat their sales goals, the report said.

Circuit City Stores climbed 14 to 274, after reporting a 13 percent sales jump.

Shares of IBM rose 14, to 912, recovering a bit of Monday's 2% drop after it offered to buy Lotus Development for \$60 a share, almost double the software company's market price.

But Intel fell 3%, to 112%, Microsoft dropped 1%, to 83%, and Oracle slipped 1%, to 34%.

Qualcomm shares surged 5%, to 344 from PCS PrimeCo LP said it chose a technology licensed from Qualcomm for its Personal Communications Services Network.

Boeing fell 1%, to 60%, after Monday's advance on news that it won \$4 billion of a \$6 billion aircraft order from Saudi Arabia's national carrier.

Health-care, drug and beverage companies gained as concern about the weakening economy grew, analysts said.

Among health-care issues,

Merck rose 1%, to 49%.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Very briefly:

Express One Files for Chapter 11

DALLAS (AP) — Express One International Inc. has filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization after deciding to ground its entire fleet.

The passenger charter and commercial freight carrier said it was forced to seek help from the courts while fighting a battle with the Federal Aviation Agency over its parts and maintenance program.

The company decided Sunday to ground its 39-plane fleet after the agency threatened to do the same.

Shell Charged With Discrimination

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Ten marketing employees of Shell Oil Co. have sued the oil-industry giant for racial discrimination. The employees, who are black, contend that the company's voluntary affirmative-action program has failed to promote blacks.

Three of the employees who are women from the Los Angeles area also are suing the company for gender discrimination in U.S. District Court in San Francisco.

• Philip Morris Inc. agreed to remove cigarette ads that the Justice Department contend had been placed in baseball, basketball, football and hockey stadiums and arenas to circumvent the 24-year-old ban on television cigarette advertising.

• Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. said it planned to invest \$300 million over five years to make its integrated services digital network available throughout its five-state operating territory.

• Venezuela's national telephone company, Compania Anonima Nacional de Telefonos de Venezuela, or CANTV, and unions

AP, AFX

mend that shareholders accept Interbrew's offer.

TORONTO — The brewer Inman Labatt Ltd. on Tuesday accepted a 4 billion Canadian dollar (\$2.9 billion) offer from Interbrew SA of Belgium in a deal that would create one of the world's largest brewing companies.

The 28.50 dollar-a-share accord with closely held Interbrew compares with a joint 24.00 dollar-a-share hostile bid from Onex Corp., a Toronto investment firm, and Quilmes Industrial SA, an Argentine brewer.

Labatt's board rejected that offer last month as inadequate. Labatt said its board on Monday voted unanimously to recom-

mand that shareholders accept Interbrew's offer.

Given Interbrew's strong track record and acquisition history, Labatt's operation will benefit from this combination," said Samuel Pollock, chairman of Labatt.

Hans Meeuw, chief executive of Interbrew, said, "We believe that both companies will gain from the operational and marketing benefits brought by the other."

The transaction includes 1.3 billion dollars of assumed debt and preferred shares.

The offer will be mailed on June 12 to the holders of Labatt's 93.6 million fully diluted common shares. The plan requires

the approval of two-thirds of those shareholders and is subject to regulatory approval.

Interbrew said a consortium of North American banks will provide financing of about 1.6 billion dollars for the deal.

The combined company would control a 44.4 percent of the Canadian beer market, 45 percent of the Mexican market and 58 percent of the Belgian market.

Labatt's other assets include the Toronto Blue Jays baseball team and stakes in cable television sports channels.

Labatt shares closed at 27.50 dollars, up 2.125.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Labatt Accepts Bid from Belgian Brewer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

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(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Dollar Stabilizes as Investors Begin to Look for G-7 Support

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar was near steady on Tuesday, edging higher against the Deutsche mark but slipping against the yen as traders speculated that the Group of Seven leading industrial countries would reaffirm their support for a strong dollar at their summit meeting next week.

Expectations for G-7 leaders to do or say something to support the dollar helped the U.S. currency and should continue to bolster it the days leading up to the meeting, traders said. Leaders of the group — which comprises Britain, Canada, France, Germany, It-

aly, Japan and the United States — are to meet in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on June 15.

"As the G-7 looms, I think there's more chance the dollar could go up to 1.45 marks," said Michael Faust, a

portfolio manager at Ballard, Biehl & Kaiser in San Mateo, California.

The dollar edged up to 1.4105 Deutsche marks on Tuesday from 1.4013 DM Monday. But it dipped to 84.665 yen from 84.765 yen.

Against other currencies, the dollar rose to 4.9460 French francs from 4.9405 francs and to 1.1630 Swiss francs from 1.1590 francs. The pound fell to \$1.5925 from \$1.5950.

Concern that German and Swiss interest rates could be poised to fall also underpinned the dollar traders said.

Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin

helped the dollar by repeating that the United States wants a stronger currency and would not use the currency as "an instrument of trade policy."

"I believe our country is better positioned today than it has been in the past two or three decades. Eventually,

currencies reflect economic fundamentals," he added.

He downplayed concerns that last week's employment report showing that the country had lost 101,000 jobs meant the United States was slipping into a recession.

The most likely scenario is — as we've said all along — there will be continuation of solid growth and moderate inflation," he said. "Business conditions never move in a straight line, and they can be a little bumpy."

■ Sweden Raises Key Rate

The Swedish central bank raised a

key interest rate Tuesday in a move to stem a recent rise in inflation, Reuters reported from Stockholm.

The Riksbank increased its securities repurchase rate a quarter of a percentage point, to 8.66 percent. The krona rose more than 1 percent after the move, as the mark fell 7 ore to 5.11 kronor. The price of the benchmark 10-year government bond rose sharply, bringing its yield down to 10.21 percent from 10.37 percent.

Swedish stock prices declined, as the benchmark SX 16 index fell 10.07 points, to 1,743.22.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

■ In U.S. dollars

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> THE PHILIPPINE SUMMIT Manila, September 27-28	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MERCOSUR: INVESTING IN INFRASTRUCTURE Brazil, November 27-28
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> THE NEW FRANCE: IMPLICATIONS FOR GLOBAL BUSINESS Paris, October 16-17	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> THE MALAYSIA SUMMIT Kuala Lumpur, November 29-30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> THE UNITED GERMANY: IMPACT ON BUSINESS & THE ECONOMY Berlin, October 19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GLOBAL FUND MANAGEMENT Singapore, December 4-5
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GULF INVESTMENT SUMMIT Kuwait, Early December*

*Exact date to be decided.

For further information about any of the above conferences, please telephone or fax

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Poland Moves on Inflation

Measures Seek to Slow It to 20% by Year-End

Reuters

WARSAW — Finance Minister Grzegorz Kolodko won support from cabinet colleagues Tuesday for measures aimed at getting Poland's annual inflation rate down to 20 percent by the end of 1995.

The package, adopted after a week of intensive discussions, allows liberalization of some food imports, more intervention in the food market, tighter wage and price controls and stricter budgetary discipline.

Mr. Kolodko said that if all those measures were implemented and there was no social unrest this year, he believed the annual inflation rate could be reduced to 20 percent.

Inflation, which was running at a 32 percent rate in April, has accelerated since the middle of last year because of soaring

food prices and rising foreign currency reserves that increased the money supply.

As a result, the government had to raise its inflation target for December 1995 to 20 percent from 17 percent, and even that is in doubt, analysts said.

Last month, Mr. Kolodko warned his leftist coalition of ex-Communists and a peasants' party that inflation could slip out of control.

Mr. Kolodko said the government would also try to cut inflation by encouraging institutions and individuals to buy more government securities, broadening the financing of the budget deficit.

He said it was essential to keep the deficit within this year's target of no more than 3.3 percent of gross domestic product.

Under the plan, the government is to make sure state-

owned enterprises do not pay workers more than last year's labor accords called for. It also pledged not to raise prices on drugs and central heating this year.

Warsaw also plans to closely monitor price increases by the state-owned telecommunications company, national railway and post office.

Mr. Kolodko, who blamed the rise of inflation on the central bank's failure to curb money supply, urged the bank to slow down the monthly devaluation of the zloty against a basket of hard currencies.

Last month, the National Bank of Poland widened the band in which the zloty could trade against other currencies to 7 percent, from 2 percent. The move was expected to curb the inflow of foreign currency and slow inflation.

IBM Bid for Lotus Unlikely To Hit U.S. Antitrust Snag

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Unlike the effort by Microsoft Corp. this spring to buy a rival software company, the unsolicited bid by IBM for Lotus Development Co. is unlikely to face a federal antitrust challenge, antitrust experts said.

Three former heads of the Justice Department's antitrust division said Monday that while International Business Machines Corp. might remain the nation's largest computer company, federal antitrust enforcement rules did not call for challenging deals based on the sheer size of the companies involved.

The department instead would challenge a deal that would allow the company to dominate the market for a product so much that it could raise prices with little fear of losing sales to competitors, they said. Federal officials declined to comment on the bid by IBM.

IBM and Lotus produce very different products. IBM remains strong in the markets for powerful computers and the programs to run them. But it is weak in personal computer programs.

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Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades or
The Associated Press

10:30 A.M. - 4 P.M. Close
prevailing prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere
The Associated Press

PAGE 17



100 hours power reserve - 100 meters water-resistant - 100 days of testing

Continued on Page 18

Tuesday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock		Div	Yld	PE	1995	High	Low	Latest Chg
124	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
125	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
126	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
127	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
128	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
129	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
130	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
131	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
132	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
133	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
134	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
135	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
136	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
137	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
138	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
139	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
140	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
141	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
142	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
143	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
144	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
145	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
146	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
147	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
148	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
149	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
150	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
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152	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
153	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
154	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
155	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
156	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
157	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
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159	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
160	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
161	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
162	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
163	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
164	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
165	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
166	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
167	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
168	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
169	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
170	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
171	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
172	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
173	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
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175	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
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177	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
178	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
179	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
180	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
181	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
182	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
183	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
184	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
185	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
186	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
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188	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
189	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
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208	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
209	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
210	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
211	140	0.01	1.25	134	134	134	134	-1.25
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ASIA/PACIFIC

Japan Narrows Current-Account Surplus in April

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The Ministry of Finance said Tuesday that Japan's current-account surplus shrank for the second consecutive month.

The surplus narrowed 18.5 percent in April from a year earlier, to \$11.35 billion. It was smaller than many economists expected.

Imports jumped 29.7 percent, to \$26.06 billion, while exports rose 20.7 percent, to \$38.56 billion.

"It certainly bears out that the trend is downward" for the surplus, said Donald Kimball,

an economist at Mitsubishi

Bank.

Seiji Nagano, an economist at Yasuda Trust & Banking Co., added that "imports are likely to continue to grow for some time."

He said Japanese companies had been buying parts and materials from Asia and elsewhere rather than producing at home.

Japanese officials said earlier Tuesday that they would not be pressured by the United States

to guarantee increased parts purchases by automakers. The two countries will decide June 12 whether to hold further talks on their auto trade dispute.

The United States says Japan's massive current-account surplus — which last year came to \$129 billion — shows that Japan's markets are closed.

Japan's current-account balance is its broadest measure of the import and export of tangible goods, services and mon-

etary transfers such as donations and economic assistance.

It is part of the monthly balance-of-payments report compiled by the Ministry of Finance that includes capital flows in and out of Japan.

The figures released in the report showed that Japanese investors are more hesitant to invest in overseas bonds, economists said.

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[Bloomberg, Reuters]

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SPORTS

Devils Brake Flyers, Break Them Again

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Staffer

PHILADELPHIA — The Turnpike Series is becoming one continuous speed trap.

The New Jersey Devils made it that way again Monday night, staking out the Philadelphia Flyers at nearly every turn and imposing their cautious, calculated game on them for the second consecutive time in the Stanley Cup semifinals.

The 5-2 victory at the Spectrum, the Devils' sixth straight, their

MacLean's score, on a deflection with 11.1 seconds left in the first period, tied the score. Broten's goal, which put New Jersey ahead to stay at 3-1 of the second period, came seconds after defenseman Bruce Driver had disrupted a two-on-one short-handed rush.

The Flyers' captain, Eric Lindros, who got a first-period goal on his only shot of the game, and third of the series, raced up the left side, with Rod Brind'Amour on the right. Driver tried to direct Lindros toward the boards.

"I moved my stick out just for a second," Driver remembered. "That's when he made the pass."

The pass never reached Brind'Amour. The puck was sent in the other direction, where Driver earned an assist on Broten's go-ahead goal.

"We were just playing textbook," said Martin Brodeur, the goaltender who was dissatisfied with the two first-period goals he allowed; his goals against average rose to 1.29.

"We just kind of chug along," right wing Tom Chabot said. "We don't get overconfident. We don't get too impressed with ourselves."

They endured an emotional Flyer effort in a first period when Philadelphia got 9 of its 20 shots. But Randy McKay, John MacLean and Neal Broten produced power-play goals, the most the Devils have scored in a game all season. They had been successful on just 3.8 percent of their power plays, and they were least productive team in the league in the regular season.



Ron Kennedy/The Associated Press
Eric Lindros got past goalie Martin Brodeur in the third period, but the puck didn't.

NHL PLAYOFFS

10th in 12 Stanley Cup games this spring and their seventh of eight on the road, was remarkable in its simplicity and thoroughness.

"We were just playing textbook," said Martin Brodeur, the Flyer's leading line — the so-called Legion of Doom of Lindros, John LeClair and Mikael Renberg — got two goals but just six shots, for 11 in the two games.

"Their system is a great system," said Ron Hextall, the Philadelphia goaltender who was replaced by Dominik Houska after Ken Daneyko's goal at 17:02 of the second period, the first playoff score for the Devils' defenseman in five years.

"But we can beat their system," Hextall added. "In the first period we outplayed them, and probably deserved better than a tie score. But in the second period we've got to play better."

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE					
East Division					
W	L	Pct.	GB		
Boston	74	.51	.496	—	
Detroit	14	21	.472	—	
Baltimore	20	26	.429	—	
Toronto	21	21	.492	—	
New York	14	20	.412	.92	
Central Division					
Cleveland	25	10	.714	—	
Kansas City	20	15	.551	—	
Chicago	15	20	.429	—	
Minnesota	11	26	.297	—	
West Division					
California	22	15	.595	—	
Seattle	21	14	.554	—	
Texas	19	16	.531	—	
Oakland	9	19	.314	—	
NATIONAL LEAGUE					
East Division					
Philadelphia	25	15	.636	—	
Montreal	22	17	.544	—	
Atlanta	20	17	.541	—	
New York	15	23	.405	—	
Florida	9	26	.257	—	
Central Division					
Cincinnati	17	14	.539	—	
Chicago	13	14	.411	—	
Houston	19	16	.543	—	
St. Louis	16	23	.410	—	
Pittsburgh	13	22	.371	—	
West Division					
San Francisco	17	17	.553	—	
Colorado	20	17	.541	—	
Los Angeles	16	20	.474	—	
San Diego	16	21	.482	—	
Monday's Line Scores					
AMERICAN LEAGUE					
Detroit	008	009	008-2	4	8
Cleveland	004	100	008-2	10	3
Herschiser and Perez; Berenson, Doherty (5); Hargan, 1-4; HRs—Cleveland; Lester 2, 131; Murray (8).					
Philadelphia	008	009	008-2	10	3
Montreal	007	008	008-2	10	3
Atlanta	009	007	008-2	10	3
New York	005	007	008-2	10	3
Florida	000	000	008-2	10	3
NATIONAL LEAGUE					
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Montreal	007	008	008-2	10	3
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New York	005	007	008-2	10	3
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Montreal	007	008	008-2	10	3
Atlanta	009	007	008-2	10	3
New York	005	007	008-2	10	3
Florida	000	000	008-2	10	3
Monday's Line Scores					
AMERICAN LEAGUE					

Seles to Play
Navratilova
Next Month

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Monica Seles will return to tennis after an absence of more than two years with an exhibition match against Martina Navratilova on July 29, CBS Sports announced Tuesday.

The network said it will televise the match live from a site to be announced later.

Seles, who was ranked No. 1 at the time, has not played competitively since she was stabbed in the back by a deranged spectator during a match in Hamburg on April 30, 1993. She has cited emotional stress as the major reason for not returning to the women's circuit.

Navratilova, who was elected president of the WTA Tour following her retirement from singles play last November, has been attempting to persuade Seles to come back.

Both players are represented by IMG, the Mark McCormack Group of Companies. CBS did not say how much it had paid for the event.

The network said that, on July 2, Seles would also appear at the Special Olympics World Games in New Haven, Connecticut, and conduct a clinic. No announcement has been made about her competing in any tour events. (AP, Reuters)

Springbok's Ban
Upheld by Officials

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — Springbok hooker James Dalton lost his appeal Tuesday, when Rugby World Cup officials confirmed his 30-day suspension, three days before South Africa's quarterfinal match against Western Samoa.

Dalton was suspended after he was sent off, along with two Canadian players, for fighting during last Saturday's match. A teammate, wing Pieter Hendriks, was suspended Monday, but the Springboks appealed Dalton's punishment, claiming that he had been trying to break up the fight.

"After considering all the evidence available, the RWC disputes committee decided to reject the appeal of South African hooker James Dalton," the committee said in a statement.

Dalton, 22, broke into tears on learning that his World Cup was over.

"How would you feel after you had trained so hard for something?" he said. "Obviously I feel what has happened to me is an extreme injustice."

He will be replaced by the highly-regarded Naki Drotz of Free State province.

David McHugh, the Irish referee who sent off Dalton, was among the 14 officials named on Tuesday for the final stages of the World Cup. The chairman of the referees' appointment panel, Tom Doocey said, McHugh had been selected on merit and not as a reward.

Chester Williams, the star wing who injured a hamstring last month but was recalled to the squad after Hendriks was suspended, said Tuesday he was fit to play but would have liked to rejoined the team without controversy.

"I am feeling very fit at the moment. I am delighted to be back," said Williams.

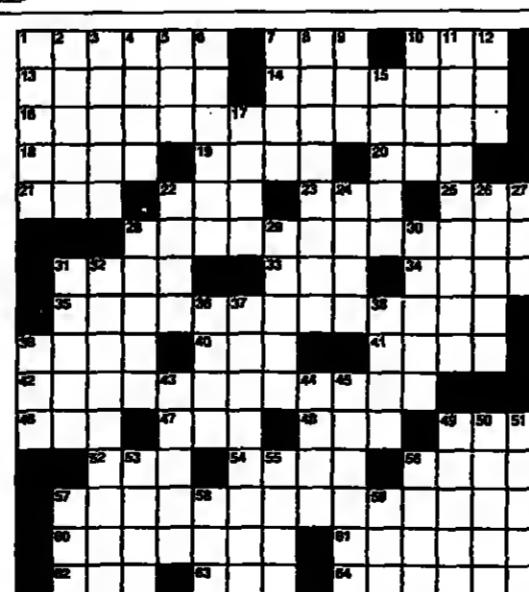


Howard Burditt/Reuters
Chester Williams: "Feeling very fit."

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5 Book after
Solomon
6 Fly weather
guide
7 Bar food

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numbers
19 Huck Finn's
transport
20 Actor Beatty
21 Whichever
22 National Gallery
of Architect
23 Slack-jawed
feeling
25 Lamprey
26 More bar food
27 Tyler or Taylor,
e.g.
28 Kind of ear
29 Monopoly card
30 Duck's habitat
31 Mexican Mrs.
32 Brewery fixture
33 Reaction to a
ghost
34 Auto financing
letters
35 A pocketful, in
rhyme
36 Old Midwest
alliance: Abbr.
37 Dance part?
38 Lou
39 British informer
40 Lute feature
41 False display of
sympathy
42 Refine
43 Emu or ostrich
44 Approximately
45 Ghent river
46 Anthem part
47 Words
preceding
number or
card



Puzzles by Martin Schneider

Solution to Puzzles of June 6
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WITH HONOR SSPAN
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BEE ASHEN
CAB SIP SENOU
ALAE BARG ANGLE
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Injury and Kafelnikov Stop Agassi, Wimbledon in Doubt

Muster and Women's Favorites Gain Semifinals

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — It was here at Stade Roland Garros, on its center court rich in history and minerals, that Andre Agassi first experienced the sting of failing to live up to high expectations.

The year was 1990. His taste in clothing was fluorescent. His shaggy hair was dark at the roots and blond everywhere else. His opponent was an aging, amiable Ecuadorian named Andres Gomez, who proceeded to confound the more talented, more charismatic and clearly more apprehensive Agassi in the final.

Since then, Agassi has changed the clothes, lost the hair and shed his reputation for coming up small in his sport's seminal events, winning titles at Flinders Park, at Wimbledon and the National Tennis Center in Flushing Meadow. But this Grand Slam tournament and this center court still

seeded Kafelnikov, who came roaring out of the blocks, matching Agassi's baseline bolts with bolts of his own. But what could have been a match full of spark and inspiration soon took a turn for the pedestrian when, in either the third or fourth game of the match, Agassi couldn't remember, he felt a stab of pain while sliding for a groundstroke.

"I kept waiting for it to ease up," he said. "I didn't call for the trainer until I was convinced it was getting worse."

By the time the trainer, Bill Norris, came on court, the top-seeded Agassi had lost the first set and was down 2-1, in the second. He quickly left the court for a three-minute injury break, swallowed some aspirin and then returned with his upper right leg wrapped tightly.

"He's on his own; I think it's got to affect him," said Norris, who later said it was "not at all certain" Agassi would be able to play at Wimbledon, which begins June 26.

Agassi never limped noticeably. He was still able to run for shots and go through the motions with a certain panache, but — in part because of Kafelnikov's pace and accuracy — he seldom was able to change directions effectively or throw his relatively slight frame into the ball with enough abandon to generate the punch that has become his signature.

"I couldn't move out well to the

right or go for the serve as it got worse," Agassi said. "Really, the smart thing is not to continue when you know it's not getting better. But that's something that doesn't feel good ever in a Grand Slam tournament."

It was a question of quantity and quality at Roland Garros on Tuesday, the busiest day of the second week. On Court A was the quantity: four women's quarterfinal matches, each nearly as lopsided as the other.

It began with Kimiko Date becoming the first Japanese woman to reach the semifinal here by defeating Iva Majoli, 7-5, 6-1. Date's next opponent

will be the No. 1 seed and defending champion, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, who beat unseeded American Chanda Rubin, 6-3, 6-1.

The other semifinal on Thursday



Yevgeni Kafelnikov matched Andre Agassi, bolt for baseline bolt, until a hip muscle intervened.

will feature the two most impressive players in the women's tournament: No. 2 seed Steffi Graf and No. 4 seed Conchita Martinez. Graf was brilliant as she dominated her fading peer Gabriela Sabatini, 6-1, 6-0, in 54 minutes. Martinez started just as strongly, then held on to defeat the unseeded Virginia Ruano-Pascual, 6-0, 6-4.

"Today, I had a perfect day; that's what I can say," said Graf, who nonetheless expressed displeasure that none of the women's matches were scheduled on the more prestigious center court.

As turned out, it was difficult to question the organizers' judgment. All the day's drama was provided by the men, and though Agassi's defeat was certainly gripping, the best match came earlier, when Austria's fifth-seeded Thomas Muster and the unseeded Spaniard Alberto Costa locked forehands and grunts in a classic, five-set claycourt tussle.

Muster was the winner, 6-2, 3-6,

still jogging in place in the latter stages of the fifth set.

"I felt tired in the fifth," admitted Costa, the latest in a rapidly lengthening line of talented Spanish clay-courters.

The other men's semifinalists will be determined Wednesday, when No. 5 seed Michael Chang faces qualifier Adrian Voinea of Romania and defending champion Sergi Bruguera, the No. 7 seed, faces Renzo Furlan of Italy.

Perhaps not, but he appeared slower than usual and even tentative on occasion. What ultimately earned him his 33rd straight victory on clay was some nervous play from Costa late in the fourth set and his own superior conditioning.

Muster was the winner, 6-2, 3-6,

talented young player in tennis — his peers call him "Kalashnikov," after the weapon — but though he rose to No. 4 in the rankings earlier this year, his eyes grew too big for his psyche. And after playing in too many tournaments this spring, he's lost in the first round in his last three.

He actually considered withdrawing from this tournament, but a week of rest, relaxation and fishing in his hometown of Sochi on the Black Sea coast apparently freshened his outlook and clearly changed his luck.

"I never thought I could beat Andre here," he said. "Not in the tournament he has never won."

U.S. Soccer League To Open in March

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Organizers of a first-division soccer league in the United States completed their franchise lineup Tuesday by adding teams in Dallas, Kansas City and Denver.

Alan I. Rothenberg, chairman of Major League Soccer, said the 10-team circuit would begin its first season next March 31, and crown its first champion on Oct. 20, 1996.

In addition to the new cities, MLS franchises will play in Boston; Columbus, Ohio; Los Angeles; New York-New Jersey; San Jose, California; Tampa, Florida; and Washington.

Dallas, which will play its home games in the Cotton Bowl, replaces Chicago, which had been awarded a franchise but is now listed as a front-runner for an expansion team, according to a league statement.

Each team will play 32 games to eliminate one team in each of the five-city divisions. The remaining four from each division advance to best-of-3 conference semifinals and finals, with the winners meeting in a one-game championship match. The title match will be played at a neutral site to be announced later.

Rothenberg, who directed the U.S. World Cup organization, said final financing for the league had been secured, and that major investors included Denver area developer Philip Anschutz, the New England Patriots' owner Robert Kraft, Lamar Hunt, owner of the Kansas City Chiefs and one of the founders of the old American Football League, and John Klinge and Stuart Subotnick, partners in the Metromedia entertainment empire, who will run the New York-New Jersey franchise.

Dr. Jean-Louis Bile said, after viewing scans of the injury, that Brito's spinal chord had been snapped at the level of the fifth vertebrae.

(AP, Reuters, AF)

The Other Side of the Great Asian Divide

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Turning paddies into soccer fields: That could serve as a slogan for Japan's political elders as they venture out in search votes to stage the 2002 World Cup.

"It may seem our young people are the first in Japan to become really involved with soccer," observes Kichie Miyazawa. "I played the game at junior high school from 1931-1938, but that was rare. It was a private school with a compound big enough for team games. In the country at large, because of our mountainous terrain, if a field was large enough we grew rice there."

Last weekend, Miyazawa watched at Wembley Stadium as Japan came within two minutes of humbling England. Some of the Japanese players looked appreciably better masters of the ball than the sons of soccer's motherland. But daughters also play, and Miyazawa has journeyed on to Sweden, where Japan is competing in the women's World Cup. Indisputably, Japan's stock is rising. It has yet to reach a men's World Cup, but the promise is there, under-17 and under-20 players having finished in the top eight of FIFA world events this year.

Kichie Miyazawa is more than a passive supporter. Japan's prime minister from 1991 to '93, he chairs a Diet action committee representing 339 members of all parties from both houses of parliament. His mission is to convince FIFA to choose Japan, rather than South Korea, to host the next millennium. In effect, Miyazawa is Japan's answer to Chung Mong Joon, the immensely influential Korean whose efforts to persuade voters has begun to concern those who considered Japan a 2002 certainty.

OBSERVER

A Ride in the Yugo

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A friend once tried to sell me his Yugo. I am reminded of it by the heavy concentration of armchair generals explaining how to bring order to the Balkans.

The Yugo, you see, was made in the Balkans. It was the Balkan version of the Chevrolet, only smaller.

The owner of this particular Yugo was a friend, but not a close friend. Our friendship was at the stage where you figure it will insult the other party's intelligence if you have to warn him off this Yugo.

By letting me discover the truth for myself, he was honoring my car-buying moxie. That's the way I see it, anyhow.

I took along my daughter, who could drive with a stick shift. I learned gear-shifting back when the stick was on the steering column. Since then it had gone back to the floor. Somebody said kids liked it on the floor because that's where hot cars which raced in Monte Carlo kept their sticks.

I never drove a hot car at Monte Carlo, or Le Mans either. I had become strictly an automatic transmission type.

So my daughter came to test-drive the Yugo. My friend had told me it was stick-on-the-floor style. Naturally I figured, stick on the floor, it must be a hot number. Ergo, my highly skilled daughter. The Yugo was about the size of one of those old Underwood desk-model typewriters: one big son-of-a-gun for a typewriter, but definitely cramped for a car.

We got in, and after several minutes of fighting, the engine turned over, and my daughter tried to put it in gear. It sounded like a galvanized washbush was

being attacked with a monkey wrench. I suggested turning it off. She did.

My friend said don't worry, that's how she sounds when she's idling. My daughter started it again. We didn't flinch when the noise mellowed down to the sound of power saws attacking the gear box, and she got it moving out into the street.

It's awfully hard to turn, she said when we seemed due to collide with a tree despite her struggles with the wheel. I put two more hands to the wheel, and it felt the way steering an 18-wheeler must feel when the hydraulics are shot and you're doing it with pure muscle.

This outing with a Yugo had been forgotten until the other day when I found myself pondering the many strategies being urged by the armchair generals of press and television for dealing with the intractable political mess in the Balkans. These birds had obviously never heard a Yugo roar.

They were full of sagacity about how to make people see things America's way and kill each other despite their obvious delight in killing each other. A lot of wisdom was issued, but it was abstract wisdom, not sound horse-sense wisdom that comes from riding a Yugo.

These are people not afraid to offend our mighty superpower faith in the glory of gasoline-powered motion. They are people with thereckless courage to look the awesome West in the eye and say, "I spit in the oil of your ultimate driving machines."

They fought occupying Nazis 50 years ago and lived to produce the Yugo. Armchair generals, before ordering the next bombing, should take a spin in a Yugo.

First on the list was author events, and at the top of that were Conroy, the writer of best-sellers-

Schmoozing Along Book-Fair Trail in Chicago

By Mary B. W. Tabor
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The morning began with an embrace and negotiations involving Pat Conroy and his latest novel, "Beach Music." "We would love to have him read at our store," urged Roxanne Coady, owner of R.J. Julia Booksellers in Madison, Connecticut, as she stood amid a crowd of book sellers. "Can you help set that up?"

Richard Hunt, marketing director of Bantam Doubleday Dell, a unit of Bertelsmann, swiftly pulled out a pad and pen. "I'll see what I can do," he said scribbling "Roxanne" — Conroy.

"I've heard he's incredible," Coady said, peering through black half-moon reading glasses. "And I've heard 'Beach Music' is just going to how people away."

"It's a great book," he replied, hoping to be encouraging (his job, after all, is selling books) but not too encouraging (Conroy's tour is full). He smiled. She smiled. They hugged again. Then each disappeared. Their schmooze, the hallmark of the weekend, was complete.

This was, after all, the annual American Booksellers Association convention, the largest bookpublishing trade fair in the United States and a three-day event where more than 42,000 people — publishers, bookstore owners, scouts and agents — gathered in Chicago's McCormick Place convention center to inspect new book releases for fall and winter, key seasons, given the hefty Christmas sales.

Though the fair, once a forum for book ordering, has evolved more as a place to broker foreign publishing rights and just rub elbows, it is still regarded a major event for taking the pulse of the \$20 billion-a-year book industry and for creating a buzz about a book.

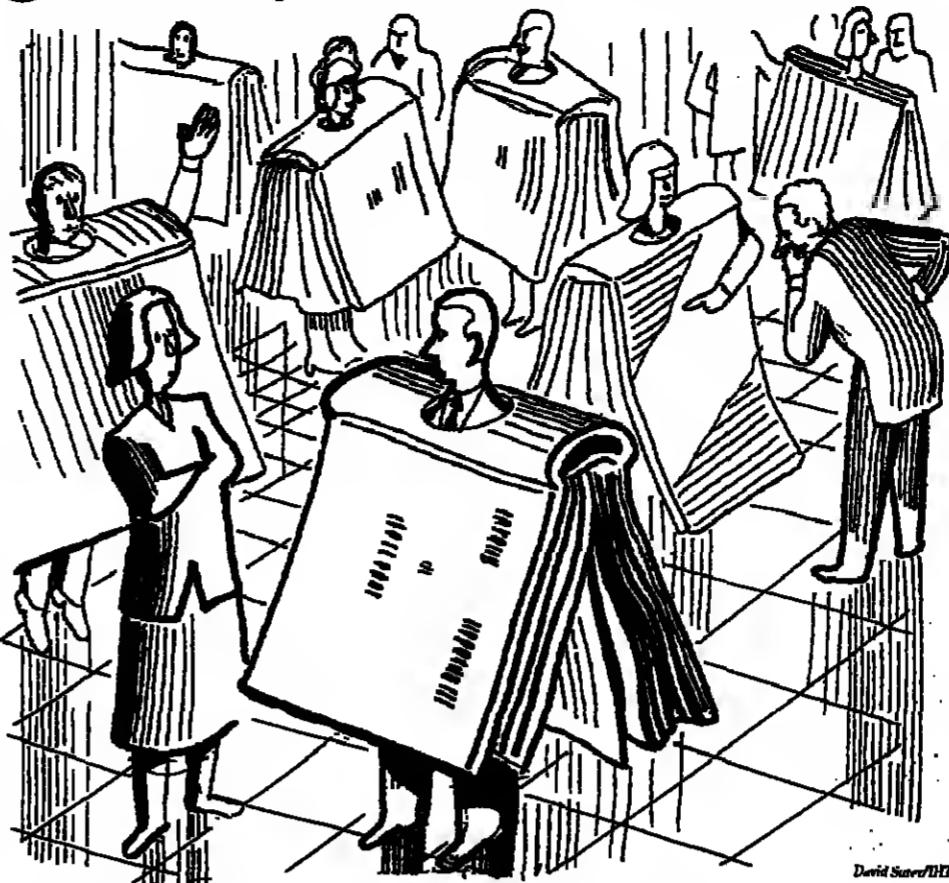
At this year's convention, more than 1,800 publishers and distributors used everything from card tables to lavish sets to display their books, magazines and CD-ROMs on several football fields' worth of hall space.

In between meetings, seminars, and author lunches, book sellers searched displays for new books that might sell well in their stores.

Like many of the independents, Coady came with survival in mind. "There are already two Barnes & Nobles near me," she said. "And I'm worried more chains are coming. I'm really worried."

So she dodged and weaved about, Coady zeroed in on what she thought might help out her stand.

First on the list was author events, and at the top of that were Conroy, the writer of best-sellers-



David Sauer/BET

turned-movies like "The Prince of Tides" and "The Great Santini," as well as Hillary Rodham Clinton and General Colin L. Powell.

"I'm like a little bean trying to get these writers," she said. "We're not exactly on the nine-city tour."

She had already made her pitch to Hunt for Conroy. Three hugs and several chats with sales representatives later, she arrived at the Simon & Schuster booth, where she made a pitch for an event with Clinton, who is writing a book on children to be published next year.

"We can handle security, we can get press," she said, running her rings a bit nervously. "I think we can do a spectacular job and if there's anything we can do to make it work, we'll do it. She's our No. 1 person."

The Simon & Schuster people said they would try, but not to get her hopes up.

For the next six hours, except for a break for a seminar titled "Washington and the Book-

store," Coady wandered the floor, her dark brown eyes darting from display to display.

"So many publishing houses, so many people to see," she said as she marched past a castle tower (by the producers of Dungeons and Dragons), a golfing simulator and a two-man niba band playing a bit off-key.

She dropped her card in a shoebox for catalogue mailings. She also found two books new to her — one on women and divorce, the other about Jewish traditions — and she discussed possible author appearances with their publishers.

"I can't compete with the chains," she said. "So I just have to do what I do best, stick to basics and offer quality."

Hunt, meanwhile, stood near his booth, showing a picture of his two children to yet another bookseller. "They're beautiful," she said. He stepped out of the path of the oncoming tube players.

Moments later, David Didriksen, general

manager of the Book Corner, a store in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, told Hunt that he was opening bookstores in airports. "It's extremely political, but the traffic is tremendous," Didriksen said. "It's like Christmas every day."

Hunt pulled out his pad and jotted a note. He offered to talk to him later about specific books that might sell well at airports.

Another woman walked up and said she was having trouble finding authors for a book-and-author dinner. Whom would she like?

"Ellen DeGeneres?" she suggested. He jotted notes, but shook his head no. "Anyone else?" he asked. A woman from Malaysia, one of the growing number of foreign publishers at the fair, slipped a catalogue under his hand and slipped quietly back into the crowd.

By the end of the day, two bookstore owners had come to talk about credit issues; several people had wandered by asking directions, and 15 book sellers, including Coady, had come about Conroy. Half of them hugged and kissed the blushing Hunt in appreciation for his suggesting their stores for Conroy's reading tour for "Beach Music," to be published this fall by Nan A. Talese/Doubleday. The other half, including Coady, came seeking reconsideration.

Saturday night, both Coady and Hunt arrived at one of this year's few parties — a departure from the heady '80s, when big publishers threw lavish parties. It was for Nicholas Evans, author of "The Horse Whisperer," a first novel written with a \$3 million advance from Delacorte and nearly as much again from the movies.

Evans was surrounded by admirers, so Coady chatted with other book sellers about what might move well in the fall. Hunt spout a good bit of the evening getting everyone else drinks.

As the cocktail party ended, Coady slipped out the door and headed off to another party. She had not spoken to Evans. "But I'm now interested in the book," she said, taking a galley with her. Hunt left to have drinks with his merchandising managers.

Then Sunday, as Hunt set up for another day of fielding questions, Coady sat listening with several thousand other book sellers to experienced authors like Studs Terkel and Dorothy Allison, and two new ones — Powell and Clinton.

Coady applauded everyone, but was especially attentive when Clinton took the podium. She bushed a chatty bookseller beside her.

"She's such a good speaker," Coady remarked. And when the speech ended, she sprang from her seat for a standing ovation. Would she try to ask her to come speak at her store herself? "Not now," she smiled. "But she is wonderful."

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



Asia

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF
Bangkok	32/69	26/79	21/73	W	33/71	18/84	19/84	W
Beijing	28/62	19/65	17/73	W	27/71	18/78	19/78	W
Hong Kong	28/62	19/65	17/73	W	27/71	18/78	19/78	W
Manila	32/73	24/75	20/82	W	33/73	23/78	24/78	W
New Delhi	45/13	31/88	27/93	W	45/13	32/89	27/89	W
Shanghai	28/62	21/70	17/78	W	24/73	18/79	19/79	W
Singapore	32/62	23/73	19/80	W	32/69	23/77	23/77	W
Taipei	27/60	24/77	20/84	W	31/68	24/72	24/72	W
Tokyo	27/60	14/67	13/73	W	23/73	16/81	17/81	W

Latin America

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF
Buenos Aires	9/4	1/73	1/11	W	11/52	1/73	1/11	W
Caracas	28/62	17/62	16/62	W	28/62	17/62	16/62	W
Mexico City	27/60	15/58	12/58	W	27/60	16/54	13/54	W
Montevideo	27/60	16/54	13/54	W	27/60	16/54	13/54	W
Santiago	14/57	4/73	4/73	W	14/57	4/73	4/73	W

North America

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF	CIF
Anchorage	14/57	10/59	9/59	W	14/57	9/59	9/59	W
Arlington	26/62	21/70	13/71	W	26/62	21/70	13/71	W
Boston	23/73	19/66	15/66	W	24/73	16/68	16/68	W
Chicago	27/60	18/63	14/63	W	27/60	18/63	14/63	W
Denver	22/71	8/46	4/72	W	22/71	8/43	4/70	W
Houston	34/65	24/75	14/75	W	34/65	24/73	14/73	W
Los Angeles	22/71	12/53	10/53	W	22/71	12/53	10/53	W
Minneapolis	24/65	12/63	10/63	W	24/65	12/63	10/63	W
Montreal	24/65	6/43	3/43	W	24/65	6/43	3/43	W
Seattle	29/64	20/68	18/					